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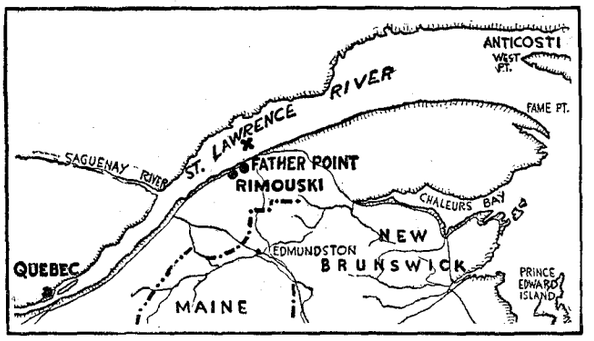
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE LOSS OF THE "EMPRESS OF IRELAND"

THAT "SOMEBODY BLUNDERED" is the conviction conveyed by many an editorial pen in its comment on the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland* and the loss of 1,027 of her passengers and crew in the St. Lawrence River in the early morning of May 29. "The saddest thing about this great calamity is that it was so needless," declares the New York *World*, which adds that "when the last word has been said about mechanical safeguards, the fact will remain that safety depends upon men, and that there is no substitute for prudent seamanship." The same point is emphasized by such papers as the Boston *Transcript*, Houston *Chronicle*, Baltimore *Sun*, Worcester *Gazette*, and Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*. Two years ago the *Titanic* disaster, with its appalling toll of 1,503 lives, aroused the civilized world to the need of more life-boats. Now, in the *Empress of Ireland* catastrophe, fate seems to utter its sardonic comment on this very precaution. In the case of the *Titanic*, which kept afloat for hours after it was ripped by an iceberg in the North Atlantic, the shortage of life-boats cost hundreds of lives that might otherwise have been saved. The *Empress of Ireland*, a Canadian Pacific liner running between Montreal and Liverpool, had boats enough to carry 2,000 persons, while her crew and passengers numbered only 1,479. But so quickly did she turn on her side and go down after her collision with the collier *Storstad* that it was impossible to get more than two or three of her boats launched, and hundreds of her passengers did not have time even to escape from their staterooms. It is this element of swiftness in the tragedy that explains how 1,027 persons could lose their lives in a river collision, with help only a few miles distant and only a few minutes in arriving. What has not been satisfactorily explained, editorial observers agree, is why the collision occurred. "'Accidents' like this don't 'happen,'" declares the Baltimore *Evening Sun*; "they are somebody's fault." And the Philadelphia *Press* is equally certain that "no investigation is needed to establish the fact that the accident was preventable." In support of this opinion *The Press* goes on to say:



THE SPOT (x) WHERE THE "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" WENT DOWN.

"The two ships sighted each other when they were fully two miles apart and exchanged signals. There was ample sea-room in the river at that point. Out of a number of courses that might have been taken in order to avoid all possibility of a

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collision the one course necessary to make a collision certain was the course taken. For such utter recklessness or carelessness, whichever it was, somebody was responsible and must be called to account."

Between the time that the liner and the collier first exchanged signals and the moment of collision a bank of fog intervened between them and finally enveloped them both. The collision occurred at about 2 A.M. on Friday, May 29. Until the court of inquiry appointed by the Canadian Government makes its report it is impossible to say exactly what happened or who was to blame. Meanwhile the nearest approach to an official report is to be found in the narratives of the two captains, and these seem to contradict each other at many points. Thus Captain Kendall, of the lost ship, testifying before the coroner at Rimouski, told his story as follows:

"After passing Rock Point gas-buoy, I sighted the steamer *Storstad*, it then being clear. At that time I saw a slight fog-bank coming gradually from the land and knew it was going to pass between the *Storstad* and myself. The *Storstad* was about two miles away at that time. Then the fog came and the *Storstad's* lights disappeared. I rang for full speed astern on my engines and stopt my ship.

"At the same time I blew three short blasts on the whistle, meaning 'I am going full speed astern.' The *Storstad* answered with the whistle, giving many prolonged blasts. I looked over the side into the water and saw that my ship was stopt. I blew two long blasts, meaning 'My ship was under way, but stopt and has no way upon her.' He answered me again with one prolonged blast.

"It was very foggy. About two minutes afterward I saw his red and green lights. I shouted to him through the megaphone to go full speed astern; at the same time I put my engines full speed ahead with my helm hard aport, with the object of avoiding, if possible, the shock. Almost at the same time he came right in and cut me down in a line between the funnels."

A PASSENGER NEVER LISTED.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

On the other hand, we have Captain Anderson's version of the accident, as retold in a statement given out by the Maritime Steamship Company, which owns the *Storstad*. In this account we read:

"The vessels sighted each other when far apart. The *Empress of Ireland* was seen off the port bow of the *Storstad*. The *Empress of Ireland's* green, or starboard, light was visible to those on the *Storstad*. Under these circumstances, the rules of navigation gave the *Storstad* the right of way.

"The headway of the *Empress* was then changed in such a manner as to put the vessels in a position to pass safely. Shortly after, a fog enveloped first the *Empress* and then the *Storstad*.

"Fog-signals were exchanged, the *Storstad's* engines were at once slowed and then stopt. Her heading remained unaltered. Whistles from the *Empress* were heard on the *Storstad's* port bow, and were answered. The *Empress of Ireland* was then seen through the fog, close at hand, on the port bow of the *Storstad*. She was showing her green light and was making considerable headway.

"The engines of the *Storstad* were at once reversed at full speed and her headway was nearly checked when the vessels came together.

"It has been said that the *Storstad* should not have backed out of the hole made by the collision. She did not do so. As the vessels came together the *Storstad's* engines were ordered ahead for the purpose of holding her bow against the side of the *Empress*, and thus preventing the entrance of water into the vessel.

"The headway of the *Empress*, however, swung the *Storstad* around in such a way as to twist the *Storstad's* bow out of the hole and to bend the bow itself over to port.

"The *Empress* at once disappeared in the fog. The *Storstad* sounded her whistle repeatedly in an effort to locate the *Empress of Ireland*, but could obtain no indication of her whereabouts until cries were heard. The *Storstad* was then maneuvered as close to the *Empress* as was safe in view of the danger of injury to the persons already in the water.

"The *Storstad* at once lowered every one of her boats and sent them to save the passengers and crew of the *Empress*, tho she herself was in serious danger of sinking. When two boats from the *Empress* reached the *Storstad* the *Storstad's* men also manned these boats and went in them to the rescue. Her own boats made several trips, and in all about 350 persons were taken on board, and everything that the ship's stores contained was used for their comfort."

In response to the *Empress's* wireless signals of distress other boats came to the rescue from Father Point and Rimouski, but the great majority of the 452 who were saved owed their lives to the boats and crew of the *Storstad*. A claim of $2,000,000 has been lodged against the *Storstad's* owners by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*, and the *Storstad's* owners have responded with a counter-claim of $50,000 for damages on the ground that the *Empress* was at fault.

While editorial commentators generally agree that we must suspend judgment for the present in regard to responsibility for this tragedy, most of them also agree in classing it as an avoidable disaster, due to some failure of the human factor. Editorial comment also reflects a wide-spread feeling that, while no vessel could be expected to survive such a blow amidships as the *Empress* received, it should nevertheless be possible to build passenger-ships that would not succumb to a mortal wound with such appalling swiftness. There is frequent reference, moreover, to the need of some system of signaling that will enable ships to locate one another accurately in the fog.

The startling feature of this disaster, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, was the swift sinking of the stricken ship. Noting that the *Empress*, which was built eight years ago, "lacked a double skin and depended upon the usual transverse bulkheads," the Springfield *Republican* goes on to say:

"It is doubtful whether any merchant ship yet built could have remained afloat indefinitely after such a glancing, ripping blow as that dealt by the *Storstad*. But the rescue of all the passengers not injured in the actual collision could have been effected by the Government vessels hurrying to the scene had the *Empress* kept afloat for approximately two hours."

"The disaster is at any rate a strong argument for the double-hulled ship," declares the New York *Sun;* and in the Indianapolis *News* we read:

"The ships of the future must be built with compartments, with double skins and double bottoms. Wireless vigilance must be maintained constantly. Life-boats must be provided for all. This the London conference decided was possible

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under the new engineering plan. Marine disasters have been numerous within the last few years. But the great steamships of the future ought to be safer. The rules of navigation and the routine of service have been made stricter. But it takes time for these changes to be established. The *Empress of Ireland* was a stranger to most of them, as were the *Monroe*, the *Republic*, the *Titanic*, and the *Volturno*. We are justified in looking for safer conditions."

But the chief lesson of the disaster, in the opinion of many papers, is that some way must be found of conveying accurate information concerning a ship's position in the fog. As the Philadelphia *Record* reminds us, "no light has been invented that will penetrate fog for any considerable distance," and in the fog "no one can be certain of the direction from which sound comes." "Is it not clear that one of the most urgent needs of travel by sea is greatly improved fog-signals?" asks the Cleveland *Leader*. "The inventor who will perfect means of locating objects in fog will accomplish the greatest service now possible in maritime science," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. And the Providence *Journal* notes the curious fact that while there are seventy-three articles in the report of the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, "not one of them makes any reference to the dangers arising from fog." Some papers, however, point out that in the submarine bell, which has been used for some years to mark the location of dangerous shoals, we may have already the very device required. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"The most hopeful mechanical device for preventing collision is the submarine signal invented by a Boston man, which sends the sound of a bell through the water for several miles, giving the direction of the sound. The device has been highly praised. Why has it never come into use?"

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CAPTAIN KENDALL,

Who was rescued after going down with his ship, the *Empress of Ireland*.

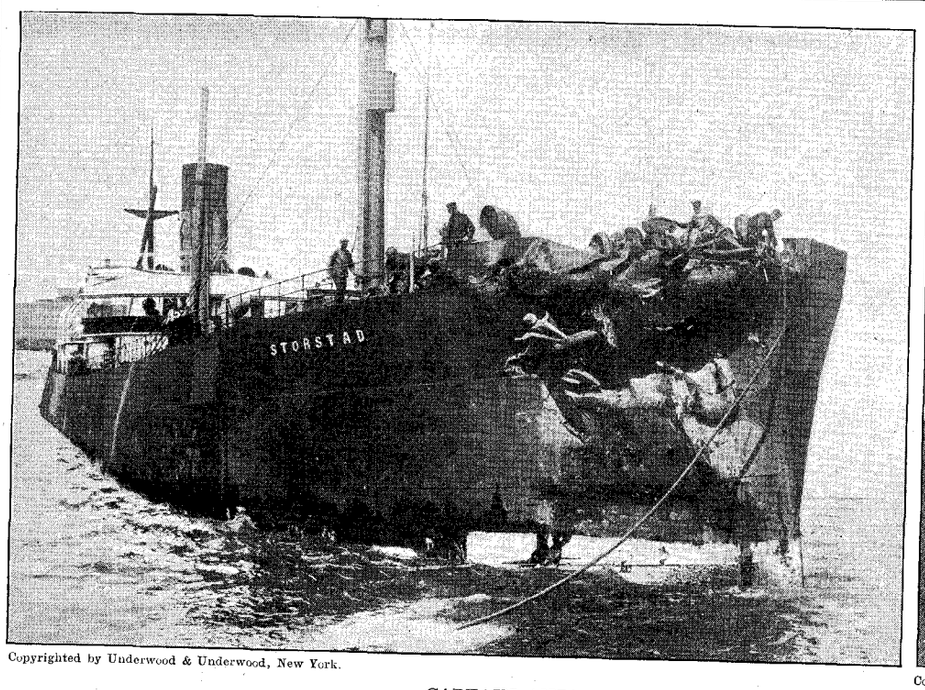
"Some hope for the future may lie in the perfection of a fog-signal of the submarine-bell type," agrees the New York *Tribune*. But Mr. J. B. Millett, of Boston, who is described by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as the highest living authority on this subject, goes further and declares that the submarine bell has already been brought to such a stage of practicability that "collisions between steamships at sea in fog need not occur." He is quoted at length by a Boston correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the interview is thus summarized by *The Journal of Commerce:*

"According to Mr. Millett 'there is no more reason why two steamships should collide in a fog than why one should run into a light-ship anchored to guard a shoal.' The apparatus exists, he says, that prevents such collisions and has been in partial use for ten years. Sound in the air is said to be untrustworthy, while sound in the water can be depended upon, and submarine danger-signals are in use 'at danger-points all over the world, and a thousand large steamships are equipped to hear and to call warnings.'

"Many steamers are equipped to receive the calls from bell-buoys or from light-ships where there are dangerous shoals, but there seems to be a lack of means of transmitting and receiving similar warnings between vessels in danger of running into each other in a dense fog at sea. . . . . .

"They have ears to hear the sounds sent by light-ships or coming from submarine bell-buoys, but no means of sending a voice to each other. . . . . .

"If this is the case, such a direful instance as this in the Gulf of St. Lawrence should be taken as a loud call for the general use of this equipment for sending signals through the water when the atmosphere at sea becomes impervious to light and an imperfect medium for the transmission of sound."



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CAPTAIN ANDERSON AND HIS SHIP.

The crusht plates of the collier's bow give some impression of the force of the impact that sent the liner to the bottom in 14 minutes. The *Empress of Ireland* was a ship of 14,500 tons register, and the *Storstad* of only 3,561 tons.

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"PSYCHOLOGICAL" HARD TIMES

IT IS USUAL to read the press accounts of a financial panic the morning after and learn on the best of authority that what happened was totally unreasonable and unfounded, being brought on by baseless fear that suddenly seizes men's minds—as witness the very use of the word "panic." Capitalists

"YES, I KNOW, BUT——"
—Osborn in the Baltimore *News*.

and the financial press calmly ascribe the trouble to a state of mind. But when President Wilson tells a visiting delegation of manufacturers that the present long-continued depression in business is "merely psychological," many financial writers find such a description absurd, and even make disparaging allusions to the President's own psychology. Some tell him that he alone is responsible for business unrest. Some resort to irony, in cartoon or editorial, like that of the New York *Sun*, which remarks satirically that "the effects of the tariff are an illusion; the paralysis of the railroads is a distorted mental perception; stagnant industry is hypochondria and unemployment hallucination." More seriously minded editors call the "scholar's" attention to practical objections to his theory, and quote figures showing the reality and the extent of business depression.

On the other hand, the President has the backing of some business men, and the president of an Ohio steel company asserts that "the depression is based in the ratio of 25 per cent. on real causes and 75 per cent. on a falsely based sentiment." Not a few newspaper editors and writers also agree with the President's psychological diagnosis, and the Secretary of Commerce loyally supports him with a national weather-map of psychological depression and tells complaining business men that they are not only victims of psychological tendencies, but are "mental mourners."

The President's attitude, it will be remembered, is, according to an official statement, that nothing is "more dangerous for business than uncertainty," that the policy of the Administration is "absolutely necessary to satisfy the conscience of the country," and that it was "a great deal better to do the thing moderately and soberly now than to wait until more radical forces had accumulated and it was necessary to go much further." This was the President's answer to the manufacturers who came to ask him to postpone the carrying out of his trust program. He also said, as the White House statement reports him, "that while he was aware of the present depression of business, there was abundant evidence that it was merely psychological; that there is no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition." A New York *Sun* correspondent in Washington reports that the President in a later interview defended his position and made known his opinion that "the present depression of business radiates from railroad offices and is confined to those industries which are practically dependent upon the carriers for prosperity," and that it "has been reflected in the money market by a tightening of credit." And this authority makes the inference that the President is looking to the granting of the rate increase to the Eastern railroads as the solution of the "hard-times" problem.

It was in a speech before the Raleigh (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce that Secretary Redfield, who is said to be the President's chief adviser on business conditions, elaborated the "psychological" idea still further. He would not deride those in a deprest state of mind, he would sympathize with them; he would point out that their "hope lies in the fact that the realities of the physical condition may so assert themselves ere long that the mental state will adjust itself to them and be relieved." The Secretary then went on to draw a sort of commercial weather-map of the business atmosphere of the country. Some of his assertions, it should be noted, coincide with statements of active business men quoted in the daily papers during the last few weeks. He sees the country in this light:

"In the extreme Southeast and Southwest would be areas where the business barometer is high.

"All through the great central part of the country, where the bulk of our wheat is grown, would be another great area of fair weather and high pressure.

"Over the great cotton areas of the South would be no depression, not even unsettled conditions, but normal, looking for great agricultural favors expected to come. High barometer also prevails where automobiles are made, in and about the lake area.

"Over the northeastern States would be found a section of low barometer and marked depression. If the state of mind of the different parts of our country could be shaded in colors, the great body of the West would be white, while an area of dull gray would represent our northeastern States."

As Secretary Redfield looks over the whole country he sees "all the conditions upon which sound business should rest" existing "in full force and vigor." He is informed that many of the "men who are pessimistic in speech are prosperous in pocket." So he is "glad that the minds of the mental mourners are to be cheered; that the fields are open to the employment of willing thousands; that the railways see a great business already at their hands, perhaps to such a degree as to overtax their powers." Republican and Progressive editors and politicians who are deploring the hard times caused by the tariff, and making an issue of it, can find little comfort in the situation, according to the Democratic Secretary of Commerce. Imports, he says, have indeed increased, but the largest item is crude and partly manufactured foodstuffs. The increase in fully finished manufactures is offset by a decrease in partly finished goods. So for the first seven months under the new tariff, as compared with the corresponding period last year, there is a total increase of imports of not quite $25,000,000, and an actual decrease in imports of all manufactures of $1,000,000. "There is here no sign of any excessive flooding of our markets." Of the $113,000,000 decrease in exports, $91,250,000 is in foodstuffs. As Mr. Redfield says, "we could not well have foodstuffs to sell when there was a shortage in our own supplies of grain and food last year."

With these figures in mind, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* points out that "the country is doing more business under the Underwood tariff than it did under the Payne-Aldrich tariff." Secretary Redfield's optimism is shared by the steel

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men who recently gathered in New York. Judge Gary thinks prosperity is at hand. President Thomas, of the Briar Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio, says "we are in the swing now and may shortly expect a remarkable period of expansion." Others look for a midsummer or early fall boom. These men agree that conditions are fundamentally sound. And meanwhile, notes the Baltimore *Sun*, "bumper wheat and fruit crops are predicted, bank clearings are running along greater than they were last year, and the cost of living, as shown by the index-numbers, has decreased." Several papers remark upon a general improvement of business in the important industrial State of Pennsylvania. The same story, says the New York *Herald*,

"is told by recent comparative increase in the earnings of a number of the railways. Pittsburg tells of greater purchases of basic pig iron—the inevitable forerunner of greater demand for finished steel products. Fall River notes an improved inquiry for cotton textiles. And so runs the better feeling through the whole cycle of industries. . . . . .

"There are signs on every side that the period of retrenchment, economy, doubt, and gloom has ended and that the country is about to enter upon an era of expansion and prosperity."

With so many signs of prosperity, some may incline to wonder what it is that is still wrong. The fundamental trouble, answers the New York *Evening Post* through its St. Louis correspondent, is "limited buying power":

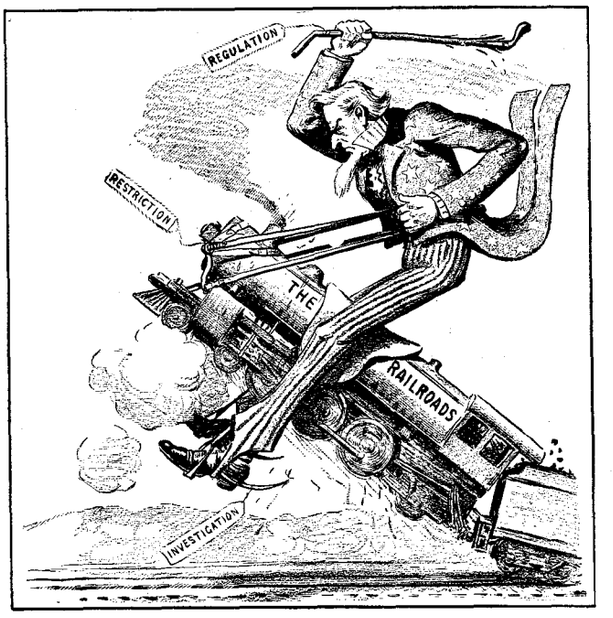
"For want of funds, the transportation lines are not making improvements or buying equipment. The same influences are felt adversely in mines, mills, and foundries, and consequently the buying power of industrial workmen and mechanics is reduced at the retail stores, and the purchasing of the retail stores from jobbers is decreased. The number of new enterprises launched is not as large as it should be, altho new capital is going steadily into new and old ventures of a strictly commercial enterprise. Capital is wary, and it is not taking risks as it did a few years ago. The effects of capital's indifference are obvious in all kinds of constructive and developmental operations."

This condition does exist, insists the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "and it can not be dispelled by cheerful talk." Two earnest supporters of the President, the Baltimore *Sun* and the New York *World*, say emphatically that the President is quite correct in his estimate of the situation. But even they think, to use the *World's* phrase, that "it would help relieve the situation if the Administration and Congress made haste slowly in the matter of new legislation." And it should be noted that the President's "psychological" remarks again reveal the widespread feeling in newspaper sanctums that for the sake of business Congress ought to enact as little trust legislation as possible and speedily adjourn. This counsel now comes not only from regular Republican dailies like the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Albany *Journal*, and the Progressively inclined Cleveland *Leader*, New York *Evening Mail* and *Press*, nor only from such thoroughly conservative journals as the New York *Herald*, *Times*, and *Sun*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Boston *Herald*, and Washington *Herald*, but also from the more radical New York *American* and *Globe*, and from Democratic dailies, including the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Atlanta *Constitution*. The Atlanta paper, for example, realizes that there are ills to be adjusted and Democratic pledges to be fulfilled, but advocates postponing their fulfilment until the country has recovered from the strain and shock of tariff revision and currency reform. By so doing, says *The Constitution*, "we shall silence our partizan critics and give business the rest for which it positively is clamoring."

On the other hand, we find the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) arguing that it is both good business and good politics for the Democrats to go right ahead with their trust program. And it offers this advice:

"No fear of the political effects of business depression should deter the Administration and the Democratic party in Congress from forcing its trust policy into law while there are the time and power to do it. If they fail in accomplishment along this line, they will be exposed to sharp attacks by Mr. Roosevelt, in the summer and autumn campaign, for insincerity and humbug. . . . . .

"Business depression is the club with which it is sought to drive the Administration into retreat. But such a retreat will not cure a business depression which is world-wide, which prevails in Canada in a worse form than in the United States and which has lately closed cotton mills in Lancashire."



ROUGH-RIDING THE IRON HORSE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

In another editorial *The Republican* notes among the suggested causes of the depression in the United States: readjustment to the new tariff, prospective trust legislation, the recent revival of corporation investigations, and the general railroad situation, which "with the state of mind produced among investors by the railroad-calamity campaign concerning the earning power of railroads under present rates, can not be ignored." *The Republican* also calls attention to one other very important cause of the unsatisfactory business situation, which a still more conservative and authoritative witness, *The Railway Age Gazette*, describes in these strong words:

"Such revelations as have been made regarding the financial management of some roads are enough to shake public confidence in railroad management in this country. The situation is worse than that. They are enough to shake the foundations of the confidence of the people of this and of other countries in the financial management of all kinds of business concerns in America, for the men directly or indirectly responsible for the mismanagement of railroads are as largely interested and as potent in manufacturing, mining, and other industries as they are in the railroad business. . . . . .

"The great danger is that the disclosures . . . will cause the passage of more radical legislation than the conditions justify. If excessively drastic legislation shall be passed, we trust that there will be no hypocritical wailing from Wall Street about ignorant public hostility toward railways and about the public being misled by demagogs. The buccaneers in Wall Street and the fools and cowards in Wall Street, who let the buccaneers work their wills, are the chief authors of such legislation. It is a toss-up whether the demagogs or the highbinders of finance are doing the more to bring all the details of business under the regulation of public officials. Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, and Upton Sinclair think that they are the real leaders of the socialist movement in this country. They take themselves too seriously. The real leaders of socialism in this country are such men as . . . are too crooked, cowardly, indolent, or incapable to perform the duties of their positions."

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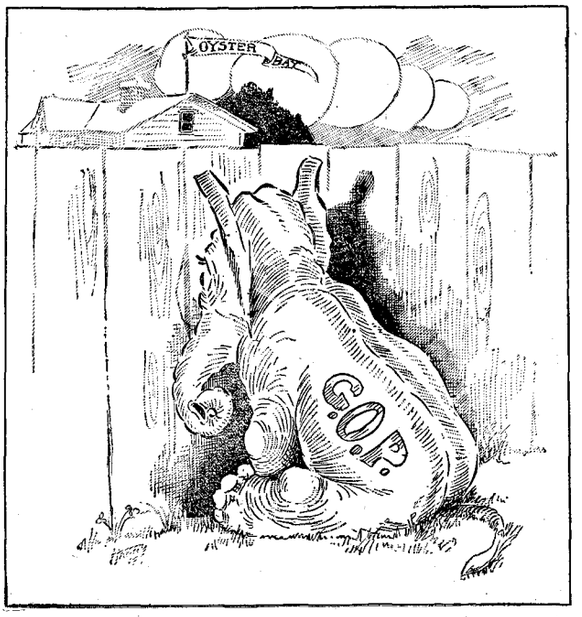
MR. ROOSEVELT AND REPUBLICAN FUSION

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt returns from Spain to "take up actively the political situation," as he says he will do, what will be his attitude toward the rumored movement for Republican-Progressive amalgamation or fusion, ask interested editors of all political faiths. One leading Washington correspondent who has talked with the Colonel is assured that he will first of all "rally and upbuild the Progressive party." But the Washington *Herald* is convinced that he is quite aware of a lack of leadership in the Republican ranks, and that "his program is to demonstrate his own Republicanism by denouncing Democracy, when the political change next November is recorded, to assume the credit for Republican victory, and declare that under his banner the united Republicans and Progressives can once again take possession of the Government." "With a common point of attack, Colonel Roosevelt's followers and the Republicans," thinks the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, will inevitably "soon find themselves cooperating politically." Undoubtedly, says the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), "what Roosevelt and his farthest-seeing followers are studying just now is the most honorable and dignified way to wind up their existence as a separate political entity."

But the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) takes issue with these prophets of a friendly union and says:

"Colonel Roosevelt must ruin the old Republican party beyond repair before either the Progressive party can triumph or the G. O. P. be given into his hands. Therefore his main struggle, however much he may rage against the President and Congress, is with the Old Guard."



AT THE BACK FENCE.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

There is undoubtedly an element in the Progressive party whose viewpoint is exprest by the Cleveland *Leader* (Ind. Rep.), a strong Roosevelt organ in 1912, which quotes these words from a program said to have been decided upon by Colonel Roosevelt and other Progressive leaders: "Insistence on policies rather than party names, and an endeavor to consolidate in every State the voters who approve of the principles of the Progressive party." As *The Leader* understands it,

"This can mean nothing less than readiness to accept union with the progressive Republicans of the country, under the Republican name, in specific places where certain definite circumstances make the need of such action apparent beyond dispute."

But, remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.), "the thick-and-thin Progressives have not been frequently heard from." And "what a roar of fury will go up from the Bull Moose all over the Union if the Colonel smiles on the fusionists can be faintly foreshadowed from the uneasy growlings which his mere silence has already evoked in New York." And in the West we hear Henry J. Allen's Wichita *Beacon* (Prog.) telling "Progressives who allow themselves to be decoyed to run for office as Progressives on the Republican ticket" that they "will find that they have turned themselves over to the standpatters and the standpatters will know just what to do with them." Progressives, says the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), "will not vote with the Republicans unless the old-time wheel-horses get out of the road and let the Progressive band-wagon have the right of way." And, on the other hand, *The Press* notes how "significant was the powerful Roosevelt sentiment in the recent Republican Michigan State conference" "and the admission of the statesmen fresh from Washington that the Colonel is essentially the white hope of the old party." And the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), considering the attitude in both parties, says that "if there is to be any amalgamation between the Progressive Bull Moose and the G. O. P. elephant, it will be the elephant that is amalgamated." In the Atlanta paper's opinion, "enough of the old-line Republicans will go over to the new line-up to make it formidable" in next fall's election.

The only definite political pronouncement from the Colonel was issued on the day he sailed for Spain. He said in part:

"I intend, to the utmost of my ability, to do all that I can for the principles for which I have contended and for the men throughout the country who have stood so valiantly in the fight that the Progressive party is waging and has waged for these principles.

"There is wide-spread apprehension among our people. The pinch of poverty is felt in many a household. We can not ignore the conditions which have brought about this state of things. The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution. . . . Our policies would have secured the passing around of prosperity and also the existence of a sufficient amount of prosperity to be passed around."

But the Colonel believes that his first duty is in his own State. He asserts his belief that "the time has come to clean house in New York," and that

"All right-minded people ought to act together without regard to their ordinary party differences in a determined effort to accomplish this task and to destroy the malign and baleful influence of both the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine in this State."

As for New York State, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Prog.) agrees with the Colonel that "there should be a house-cleaning." The duty of Republicans, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is to select a candidate of unmistakable probity and unmistakable progressivism. Then the Progressives "would have no reason for not indorsing and electing such a Republican." If such a program is carried out, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "fusion is likely to assume formidable proportions." But the New York *World* (Dem.) is inclined to scoff. Fusion, it admits, would give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to get back into the Republican party through the side-door "family entrance," but "the only way to clean house in this State is for the voters themselves to clean house at the primaries."

While the New York Progressives await their leader's return there is talk of candidates. District Attorney Whitman is thought to have a good chance to secure the Republican nomination for Governor. There is strong sentiment in the Progressive party both for and against indorsing him. A loud call is still heard that Mr. Roosevelt himself run for Governor. From high Progressive sources comes the information that an anti-Barnes Republican candidate would be very likely to get a Progressive indorsement, but if a machine man were put up the Progressives would "go it alone." On the Republican side, the leaders are as yet saying little for publication.

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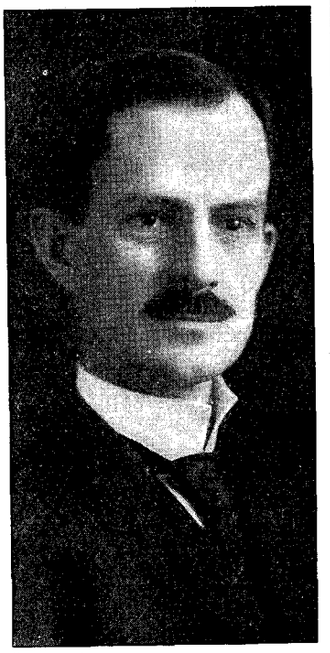
LABOR'S INFLUENCE OVER CONGRESS

IS CONGRESS, as *The Wall Street Journal* would have us believe, a "huddled mob of frightened cowards, legislating with one eye on the gallery, watching for the labor boss to turn down his thumb"? Or is the Baltimore *Sun* nearer the truth in arguing that since "you can not indict a whole House of cowardice any more than you can indict a whole nation of anything," the very unanimity of the vote by which the House last week passed the so-called exemption amendment to the Clayton Antitrust Bill "makes foolish the charge of cowardice leveled against those in favor of this provision"? Leaving these questions unanswered, we may note that, while nobody voted against this amendment, which provides that labor-unions and farmers' organizations shall not be "held or construed illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the Antitrust Law," only 207 of the House's 435 members were present at the time. It is also a matter of record that on the following day, when another labor amendment was accepted providing against "overnight" injunctions and affirming the legality of peaceful assemblage, boycotting, picketing, and striking by the unions, at least one Representative registered a fiery protest against the "bulldozing" and "terrorizing" of Congress by organized labor. This was J. Hampton Moore (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, who had been absent from his seat during the vote of the previous day. Shaking his fist at Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who was looking on from one of the galleries, Mr. Moore exclaimed:



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HE RESENTS LABOR DICTATION.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, who declared during the debates over the labor sections of the Antitrust Bill that "organized labor is terrorizing this House."

"I have not waited for a nod from the gallery to tell me how to vote. . . . I should feel myself despicable indeed if I stood here as a Representative of the people and voted to exempt Samuel Gompers or Frank Morrison or any of the others up there in the gallery from the operation of the criminal laws of the country and made a special class of them, or any hundred of them. I would not exempt John D. Rockefeller from the operation of the criminal laws, nor would I exempt Andrew Carnegie; but before and within the law I would hold each man responsible for his own acts, the man who employed and the man who was employed alike. I would not make fish of one and fowl of the other."

Mr. Moore's speech is described by *The Wall Street Journal* as telling "the cringing poltroons in the House of Representatives what their squalid dicker with the labor-union leaders really means." This conservative organ of capital goes on to say:

"It is nothing that the House of Representatives thinks that it makes political capital for the congressional elections in November, and that its legalization of crime will be sterilized in the Senate, anyway.

"Be it known that this legislation legalizes picketing, boycotting, and every infringement upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the citizen at the behest of the labor bosses. That the Supreme Court of the United States would promptly throw such a law into the waste-paper basket is neither here nor there. The same session of the House of Representatives made guilt personal upon the employer, with heavy penalties, and handed the labor leader a license to commit crime.

"Perhaps nothing in an age of progress, when private initiative has done so much to place the relations between employer and employed upon a humane and enlightened basis, is more humiliating to our thinking citizens than this prostitution of the powers of legislation solemnly confided to Representatives in Congress.

"But Representative Moore has branded this foul thing by its right name, in letters that the Congressman with the most callous hide of them all can not rub out. That nine-tenths of the manly labor of this country, accepting no dictation from the labor boss or the servile things that do his behest in Congress, will thank Mr. Moore, is certain."

Noting that "Republicans vied with the Democrats and Progressives" in voting for these amendments, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* declares that this is "the most conspicuous example Washington has yet had of the fear in which Congress stands of the political power wielded by organized labor." And a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that there are in the House eleven Democrats, four Republicans, and one Progressive who actually belong to labor-unions and carry union cards. These men, he says, hold strategic positions on many committees and have all worked in concert wherever labor's demands were concerned. "This year's labor legislation was framed by labor leaders," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle;* "they asked—or demanded—and received." The action of the House it characterizes as "unconditional surrender." As the Baltimore *News* sees it, these amendments "put labor above the law." "If this be not class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional, what is?" asks the Baltimore paper. And the New York *Sun* suggests ironically that the first section of the first article of the Constitution be amended to read: "All legislative powers granted herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Moore's plea for the equality of all men before the law is commended by the New York *Evening Post;* and in the New York *World* we read:

"When labor seeks privilege it demands that laws and penalties be suspended in its behalf. It insists that acts which performed by others are forbidden and punished shall when chargeable to its own representatives be legalized and rewarded. To establish this most odious form of privilege the House at Washington has hit upon the idea that picketing and boycotting when pursued by 'peaceable means' are not unlawful. . . . . .

"It is not easy to say which is the more contemptible, the cowardice of the House in voting this privilege with surprizing unanimity or the low cunning which enabled it to hide behind an excuse so flimsy. Whether peaceable or not, picketing and boycotting are the very essence of intimidation, conspiracy, restraint of trade, and monopoly. The Oil, Tobacco, and other trusts have been convicted of these very practises, all of them pursued by 'peaceable means.' Every hope that the Antitrust Law may be made finally effective rests upon the capacity of judges and jurors to perceive that methods perfectly natural so far as appearances go may have as their inspiration a criminal purpose.

"The Senate has not yet passed this measure and the President has not approved it. If by their concurrence organized labor shall be shorn by statute of the responsibility which all other elements of the population must bear, it will be for the courts to determine whether in defining crime in America we are to respect favored persons and occupations.

"In the unlikely event that judicial sanction should be given to such a proposition, what labor now regards as a victory would in due time prove its ruin. The working man's welfare depends upon justice. With the naked principle of discrimination in the laws once accepted, the inevitable extension of it will find in him not the beneficiary but the victim."

Altho President Wilson assures the Washington correspondents that the labor-exemption clauses are "not designed to grant to labor organizations any privileges which they do not now

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enjoy," Samuel Gompers declares himself not only satisfied but elated by their passage—a situation which moves the Brooklyn *Standard Union* to remark:

"Evidently, somebody is getting a gold brick. Is it the people who believe Mr. Gompers or the people who believe President Wilson?"

Among the papers which indorse organized labor's demands and commend Congress in so far as it has granted them we find the Socialist New York *Call*, and Mr. Hearst's New York *American*. But for an authoritative statement of organized labor's point of view concerning these amendments we turn to *The Weekly News Letter* of the American Federation of Labor, published by Mr. Gompers in Washington. According to this organ, "labor is now nearing victory at the end of a twenty-year fight." The battle having been won in the House, "the fight now shifts to the Senate," and "there the interests will make their last stand." We read further:

"Ever since the labor-exemption amendment was omitted from the Sherman Antitrust Law, and that law was perverted by the courts to apply to organizations of labor, America's workers have been demanding legislation which should return the rights filched from them.

"As the barons of England, on the field of Runnymede, forced King John to grant them the Magna Carta, defining the relations between the King and his subjects, and enumerating a list of rights and liberties, so the men of labor have fought the capitalists' interests that occupied high places whence came the laws of the land and have demanded from those in authority a Magna Carta defining their industrial liberty.

"This industrial Magna Carta secures for America's workers freedom for action for self-protection and for the promotion of their own interests."

Urging labor to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Senate, *The News Letter* goes on to say:

"Every influence that greed and special privilege can exert will be used to defeat these labor measures in the Senate. Special privilege will not voluntarily yield its control over the making of law. The desperate character of the campaign it has been conducting is reflected in attempts to vilify and discredit the motives of the high public officials who dare to be champions of humanity's cause.

"The special interests can not conceive of public officials who are influenced by ideals of justice. They think money can talk in such thunderous tones as to drown the cries of the people for justice as well as in such gentle, alluring murmurs as will lull into passivity the consciences of all mankind.

"It is a powerful, resourceful enemy that confronts Labor in its effort to secure its legislation from the United States Senate. The organized workers of America must not underrate the enemy. Tho victory is in sight, the fight is not yet won.

"There is an opportunity for every worker in the United States yet to do something to win this fight. It is more than an opportunity, it is a duty.

"Every member of organized labor must make his Senators feel that he is personally deeply concerned that the labor section of the Clayton Bill shall be adopted by the United States Senate.

"Each member of the labor organizations should write his Senators immediately, urging upon them the vital importance of this legislation to labor. Make your Senators understand that the workers are watching each legislative movement and that they will hold public agents responsible for inaction or for opposition to industrial freedom."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SUPPOSE Huerta were twins!—*Columbia State.*

AS we understand it, the River of Doubt runs into the Sea of Trouble.—*Boston Journal.*

MEXICAN peons are getting the land back slowly, but surely—six feet at a time.—*Washington Post.*

MAYBE those Spaniards can't forget Teddy is the man who once put the mad in Madrid.—*Columbia State.*

SELLING old battle-ships to Greece suggests a way to side-track our second-hand statesmen.—*Wall Street Journal.*

TOO bad Darius Green smashed up his flying-machine. Glenn Curtis might have made it work.—*New York American.*

NEW YORK juries hope eventually to impress on its criminals that they really must draw the line at murder.—*Kansas City Times.*

"SIX Months Required to Go Through Morgan's Books."—Headline. This must be a misprint for De Morgan's.—*New York American.*

ART students and painters with their fortune still to make are passing resolutions of confidence in Mrs. Pankhurst.—*New York Evening Post.*

WHEN a man is out of work and his children hungry his depression is purely psychological, and all he needs is more legislation.—*Washington Post.*

PERHAPS, as the Colonel says, a man can't be in forty places at once. If a man could, tho, who do you think that man would be?—*New York Tribune.*

IF the average voter knew as much about public life as he does about the batting averages of the baseball players, this would be a wonderful country.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"HUERTA Insists on Running Again."—Headline. If he is so keen to run, there is the broad, open way to Europe and not a soul in the way.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A LARGE number of navigators are now descending the River of Doubt, wondering whether it will bring them out in the Rio Progressivo or Rio Republicano.—*New York Evening Post.*

HUMBLE pie was Mellen's food.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

AND just think! Time was when people used to envy railroad presidents!—*Manchester Union.*

WE don't hear any Democratic patriots clamoring for that vacant Saltillo consulship.—*Columbia State.*

THE Supreme Court, in brief, has decided that the *Titanic* owners may keep their sinking fund.—*Columbia State.*

MINISTERS' salaries would be helped out a bit, if Billy Sunday would divide with the regulars.—*Columbus Despatch.*

"STOCKHOLDERS are like sheep," remarks Mr. Mellen. They do get sheared sometimes, for a fact.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WELL, it isn't every man who can command $60,000 per annum for playing the goat.—*Los Angeles Express.*

A SUSPICION is gaining ground in thoughtful minds that Ulster's hot head is being neutralized by her cold feet.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

IT may be observed in passing that the new Venus-slashing craze hasn't led any of the London militants to commit harakiri.—*Washington Post.*

IF Mellen could get real money out of C. W. Morse we can't see why he should have hesitated to tackle any other problem.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HUERTA says he wants to abdicate with credit, but if he has Paris in mind our advice to him is to take the cash and let the credit go.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE more light Mellen sheds on the various New Haven deals, the more it appears that most of them were from the bottom of the deck.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MR. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER says he thinks it "time that business had a rest from investigation," but he must admit that it makes trade for the doctors brisk.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE House of Representatives has under consideration the substitution of a new mechanical system of voting. Has anything happened to the mechanical system now operated from the White House?—*New York American.*

THE MASTERPIECE.

—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

KIPLING'S ATTACK ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

MR. KIPLING has lately led some of his countrymen to ask whether the literary mind lacks poise, or whether politics makes too strong a potation for it. He recently made a speech at Tunbridge Wells on the Unionist side of the Irish question, and even the Unionist papers of London find it prudent not to notice his apparently unwelcome support. We find a New York paper characterizing it as "wild blather" that is "without an equal, even in the present explosive days of English politics." To point his argument, Mr. Kipling takes a leaf out of his Indian experience. He quotes a young murderer who once said to him from his cell which Mr. Kipling visited as a newspaper reporter: "Take it from me that, when a chap starts crooked, one thing leads to another till he finds himself in such a position that he *has* to put somebody out of the way to get straight again." This is the crime that he now charges to the British Cabinet, finding Mr. Asquith and his fellows guilty of most of the crimes on the statute-books. As the Manchester *Guardian* reports Mr. Kipling, he declared that while the meanest sneak-thief will take chances against society, the House of Commons takes none. The Parliament Act prevents the possibility of any interference on the part of electors from outside, and the payment of members prevents the possibility of any revolt on the part of members inside the House. Mr. Kipling declares that the Liberal majority was not big enough to make them independent of the Irish Nationalist vote. "If that vote was not bought, the Cabinet would lose their salaries as well as the chance of supplementing those salaries, and the private members would lose a very comfortable income. So the Irish Nationalist vote was bought by means of the Home Rule Bill." Mr. Kipling begins with his bitter fling at the Irish, and goes on with an assault on the Government that is almost unparalleled in British politics. These are his words:

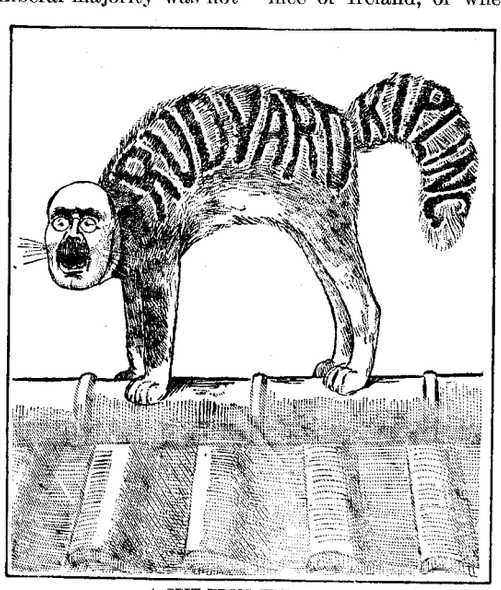
MR. KIPLING MAKING HIS CAUSTIC SPEECH.

"I do not for one instant blame the Nationalists. They are what they are. They are what their type of race has always been since the beginning of recorded history. They have done nothing, and so far as in them lay they have suffered nothing to be done, for the peace or the material advancement of their land. They have imposed their own ancient form of tribal administration on large tracts of Ireland, a despotism of secret societies, a government of denunciation by day and of terrorism by night.

"To do them justice they have never faltered in their hate for England. They have preached it and practised it by every means in their power; they have prayed for the success of England's enemies in every quarter of the world; they have assisted those enemies with men and with arms; they have jeered at England's defeat; they have befouled the honor of England's army, and they have mocked at England's dead.

"It was to these men, with their record of crime and hatred, that the Cabinet prepared to hand over a portion of our United Kingdom for no other reason than that they might continue in the enjoyment of their office. They knew with what devotion, with what self-sacrifice Ulster had set her house in order to avert this crime. The Cabinet found themselves in such a position that they had to put some one out of the way to get straight again. So they proposed to put Ulster out of the way. With this object they secretly prepared the largest combined expedition of both arms that has been launched since the Crimea, a force of horse, foot, field-guns, howitzers, destroyers, battleships, and cruisers. If these Ulster cattle could not be sold on the hoof they should be delivered as carcasses.

"Then they made a slip. It takes nerve to organize cattle-killing on a big scale. They gave the officers told off for the business their choice. They could choose whether they would first bring on a collision with, and then loose death and destruction on, the one prosperous, the one loyal, the one law-abiding province of Ireland, or whether they would face the ruin of their careers as officers of the King.



A SPIT FROM THE TILES.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"By their choice, to their eternal honor and glory be it recorded, the Army saved the Empire. What has happened since? The Cabinet and the members of the House of Commons have drawn eight weeks' more salary. If the Cabinet do not go forward with the Home Rule Bill they will cease to draw any salary. Therefore, they must go forward with the Home Rule Bill.

"Do not be under any delusion. If the Cabinet think that murder will serve their turn again they will attempt that murder again, and they will go farther. In the light of their record of two months ago, we are justified in believing that if by any lie, by any falsification of fact, speech, document, or telegram, by any bribe of money, or title, or promotion, by subornation of evidence or prearranged provocation—if by these things the blame of causing bloodshed can be thrown upon Ulster, the Cabinet will openly or secretly lend itself to

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that work. Civil war is inevitable unless our rulers can be brought to realize that even now they must refer these grave matters to the judgment of a free people. If they do not, all the history of our land shows there is but one end for us—destruction from within or destruction from without."

The London *Daily Mail* thinks if Mr. Kipling were a politician his Tunbridge Wells speech would not be calculated "to raise

THE NEW SHYLOCK.

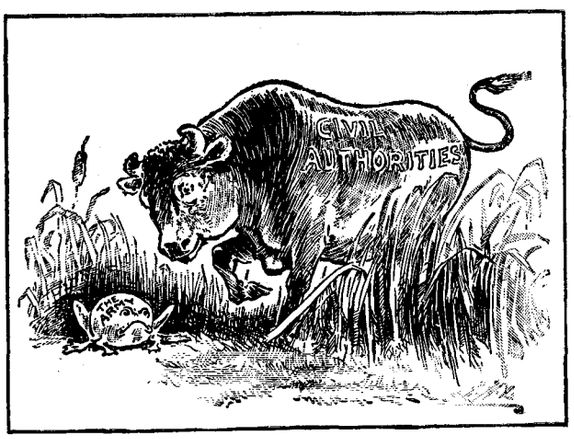
MR. REDMOND—"Look here, I understood you were to get me my full pound of flesh!"

MR. ASQUITH (his counsel)—"Yes, yes, I know; but it rather looks now as if we might have to settle for three-quarters."

—*Punch* (London).

the tone of public discussion." It is likened to the tone of the public schoolboy who divides mankind into two classes, "Our fellows" and "the cads." *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"No one believes that the Government and its supporters acted from the motives that Mr. Kipling attributes to them, and



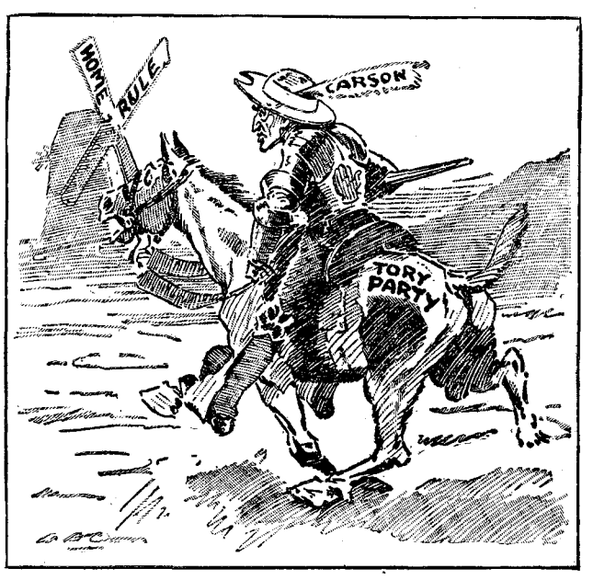
THE FROG AND THE BULL.

THE FROG (inflating)—"I'll show you."

THE BULL—"Go on, sonny; swell away. I'll be putting my foot down in a minute." —*Lepracaun* (Dublin).

to talk in this strain is not to hurt the Government, but to produce the impression that its opponents are in a state of mind which disqualifies them from thinking and acting as responsible statesmen. The Tunbridge Wells orator has only to glance round at the Unionist papers this morning to see the uncomfortable condition in which he has left them and their extreme desire not to be thought obsessed with his ideas. Large allowances, it is hinted, must be made for literary men.

"None the less, we hope this oration will receive the attention it deserves as a psychological document. For in a very striking manner it presents us with an example of everything that the most hardened partizan would wish to avoid at the present moment. It speaks of the Irish in a manner which, if it were at all typical of the English state of mind, would abundantly explain why a self-respecting Irishman must wish to have Home Rule; it speaks of Englishmen befriending the Irish cause as if they were necessarily knaves and traitors; it imputes the vilest of motives to every one who disagrees with the speaker; it glorifies strife and pours contempt on peacemakers. At the same time, it is utterly barren of any practical counsel and wisdom, and leads straight to an *impasse*, for if the Irish are what Mr. Kipling believes them to be, then the only way would be a new Cromwellian settlement which, this time, would leave none of the native Irish behind it. If this rhetoric means anything, the Unionist policy of local government and land purchase for Ireland is every bit as silly and futile as the Liberal policy of Home Rule, for you do not pledge your credit for the benefit of the kind of people Mr. Kipling thinks the Irish to be or attempt to kill their objections to your rule by kindness. We rather



DON QUIXOTE.

—*Daily News and Leader* (London).

think that when the average well-disposed Unionist has finished reading this tirade he will begin to think it is time we made an end of this kind of politics and pulled ourselves together for a fresh start in Ireland and Great Britain."

It is "the twilight of Kipling," sadly notes the London *Daily Chronicle*, and it quotes Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, as saying that Mr. Kipling presents "one of the most repulsive spectacles in history—the spectacle of real literary power and gifts applied to the mere stimulus and impulse of maligning a large mass of people." Further:

"That has been the ministry of Mr. Kipling ever since he started writing. The note of hatred was sounded in his earliest writings. He began by hating Mr. Gladstone, then Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and now Mr. Asquith.

"Mr. Kipling has shown that advancing years has left him more a vessel of wrath than he has ever been. At this critical period Mr. Kipling can bring no counsel and no better ingredients to the trouble than a double dose of that original sin of his—hatred and malice to all men with whom he did not see eye to eye.

"Mr. Kipling is to me a standing warning of the danger of treating the instinct of patriotism as if it were an all-sufficing virtue. What is it that makes patriotism a civilizing power? It is sympathy for one's fellows, and not hatred of other people. Mr. Kipling's patriotism has always been a matter of hatred for one particular mass of people, and in virtue of that hatred he regards himself as the champion of patriotism."

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AWAKENING OF TURKISH WOMEN

RECENT ISSUES of *The Women's World*, of Constantinople, a handsomely illustrated weekly, prove that the feminist movement in Turkey is to be taken seriously. The contents show a certain amount of repetition, prolixity, and crudity of thought, perhaps, but these qualities are not entirely absent in the papers written by the men, and good sense and acumen are also in evidence. Homes for orphan girls are advocated, a women's conference is called, and the pitiable position of women in Turkish industries is exposed, where they work fourteen hours a day for fifteen cents. *The Women's World* has been twice suspended by the Government, which shows that it has some vigor and spirit. The editor declares the suspensions were due to misunderstandings, and adds pointedly:

"If the men are to be free in criticism of matters that concern us women, we beg that we mothers may not be held more severely responsible for what we say. The proper explanation and defense of things which relate to our more delicate feelings belong rather to us than to the men. . . . . .

"If the future of our nation is to be one of progress and prosperity, socially and morally, it is for us mothers to educate our daughters, to secure for them the needed training both of mind and character that our sons and theirs may be men loved at home and respected abroad; men who will respect us and be glad of our help in the work of their lives, regarding us as their true companions."

In another article these advanced ideas for Turkey are voiced:

"Everybody knows how very far from any worthy ideal of what family life ought to be our social life has been. The young bride's fond hopes, her bright dreams of what her future is to be, how soon and how rudely have they often been shattered. She has soon discovered how hopeless was her slavery, or, if that is better, that she was but her husband's toy, to be thrown aside so soon as the toy no longer pleases. She has learned both to fear her husband and to cultivate the arts which put off the day of her divorce. Love, in any true sense, is a stranger in our homes. Respect, companionship, are outside of our experience. Yet we have the ambition to do what only women can, to perpetuate and increase in physical numbers and strength the race to which we belong. It is not enough for us to be content with that. That is not the happiness to which we have the right, and the duty to aspire and to claim. Much less may we content ourselves with that selfish languor so often found in the harems of the rich. We have no right to expect others to make us happy while we do not unselfishly gird ourselves to make others happy and worthy of their place as our life's chief aim. The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves, if we fail of attaining true happiness. Our men are seeing more clearly to-day than ever before that the welfare and success of our people in the coming years depend very greatly upon us, the mothers and the daughters of our race. Emancipation, education, elevation, intellectually and morally—this is to be our cherished desire, our purpose. The question is not, 'Who will make us happy?' but 'How can we be most useful to our people and our fatherland?'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TURKISH WOMAN LEADER.

The Hon. Aziz Haidar Hanum, a leader in the society for the Defense of the Rights of Ottoman Women, who has given her diamonds to establish a school for mothers, photographed unveiled.

"INSURANCE AGAINST REVOLUTION" IN ENGLAND

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, who is Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and is devising fresh plans ever and anon to tax the rich and aid the poor, believes he is really the best friend of the moneyed classes, altho they seem singularly blind to it. He argues that his plans for alleviating distress among the poor will keep them from rising in a rebellion like the French Revolution that would lose the rich everything they have, instead of the part now taken in taxes. He recently introduced a new Budget into Parliament in a strong speech closing with these words:

"We have had forty years of education. The poor have lived in wretched houses, believing in the dispensation of Providence. Now they know that their lot is due to no divine decree, but to the mismanagement of men. Think not that the only insurrection is in Ulster. The revolt is surging up around you."

The taxes fall hardest on "unearned" incomes, and the Chancellor proposed at first to increase the rate on them, but was persuaded to let it stand at the old figure. The payment on this class of income may be seen in the following table from the London *Morning Chronicle:*

Income	*Amount of Tax*		*Income*	*Amount of Tax*	
£	£	*s.*	£	£	*s.*
161.....	0	1	700.....	36	15
200.....	2	6	800.....	46	13
300.....	8	3	900.....	52	10
400.....	14	0	1,000.....	58	6
500.....	19	8	1,500.....	87	10
600.....	28	0			

The Chronicle believes the new Budget is "based on root principles of unimpeachable soundness," but the opposition press naturally have little faith in the Chancellor's cure for England's social misery. They talk of his dream of a "bagman's paradise," and the Unionist *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

"Mr. Lloyd-George is not the first politician who has come before his fellows with a short cut from 'misery' to comfort, and he will by no means be the last. And he has the true mark of his species in believing that the failure of his nostrum when applied on a moderate scale can infallibly be overcome by increasing the dose."

The London *Economist*, however, admits that heavy taxation has been forced upon the Chancellor by the new craze for increased armaments. To quote this high financial authority:

"The real truth of it is that Mr. Churchill has forced Mr. Lloyd-George once more, just as Mr. McKenna forced him before, to bring in another armor-plate Budget; and hoping, no doubt, to make this increase palatable, at any rate to a strong section of the community, Mr. Lloyd-George has elected to give at the same time some large contributions from the Exchequer in aid of rates. It was not a great speech, but there were one or two passages in which Mr. Lloyd-George betrayed a real sympathy with the miseries of the poor. That he is not able to do much for the working classes is due partly to his passion for improving the motor-roads, and partly to his failure to resist the growth of unproductive expenditure."

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A GOOD WORD FOR THE ALBANIAN HIGHLANDERS

PLENTY of pessimistic prediction has been uttered by various European writers regarding the present and future condition of Albania and the fate of Prince William von Wied, its newly imported monarch. The cartoonists of Germany, particularly, have heaped up their witty ridicule on the mountaineers and their civilization or want of it—just as some English satirists of the time of Johnson held up to contempt the highlanders of Scotland. Since that period the men of North Britain have shown themselves to be leaders in all parts of the Empire, at the bar, in Parliament, and in the religious world. The Scots have led the British forces to victory both by sea and land. At one time Caledonia was spoken of as "stern and wild," and very little more, just as Albania is at present almost universally regarded. It is, however, somewhat reassuring to find that so experienced and acute a newspaper man as Dr. E. J. Dillon, of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writes from Durazzo that popular opinion is really mistaken about these hardy mountaineer neighbors of the Montenegrins, who for centuries have withstood the incursions of the Balkan lowlanders. The young Albanian nation is now being roused from its lethargy. The whole people are bent on winning for themselves the esteem of Europe, and we read:

ALBANIA'S STORMY PETREL.

Essad Pasha, the defender of Scutari, self-constituted head of the Moslems of Albania and Minister of War and of the Interior under William of Wied, now a prisoner accused of inciting the recent uprising, which was suppressed by Austrian and Italian marines.

"It is easy to point a sneer at the modest beginnings of what may yet become a thriving Balkan nation; but those who have seen at work the leaders and the people who are taking the matter seriously, and making heavy personal sacrifices for the common weal, can testify that the pessimistic forecasts of skeptics were baseless. The Albanian people, awaking from the lethargy of ages, is keen to contribute to its own regeneration. Its activity is being quickened, the wild valor of its tribesmen is being turned into pacific channels, its enthusiasm is kindled, and the sum of combined efforts of all classes will be the establishment of an organized community capable of joining hands with the other Balkan States, and playing a helpful part in maintaining order in southeastern Europe.

"But unless the destructive elements which are now allowed free play in the south are speedily paralyzed, these praiseworthy strivings after order, justice, and tranquillity will be swallowed up in chaos, which is moving irresistibly forward, and the peace of Europe may again be endangered."

It is an error, declares this writer, to ascribe to the Moslem Albanians such a spirit of religious intolerance as can not brook among them the presence of a Christian ruler, such as Prince William. Furthermore:

"The lack of financial resources would, political prophets foretold, blight the best-laid plans and condemn Albania to perpetual dependency upon the generosity of the Great Powers. I find, however, that the Finance Minister, Mr. Nogga, will be able to balance the revenue outlay without a deficit within the next four years. The introduction of regular imposts was believed to be impossible among tribesmen accustomed to refuse all payment in money or kind to the Government, but methods have been devised to solve even this difficult problem without arousing serious opposition. An educational program has also been carefully drafted, and means found to carry it out gradually and without serious hitch."

Albania has suffered, as most simple and not highly civilized peoples have suffered, from the feudal system of clanship. This is being gradually abolished, and thus the outlook of the nation is being widened and clarified. To quote further:

"The feudal organization which Abdul Hamid kept intact for his own purposes has already begun to be modified, with the assent of those who profit most by its perpetuation. Religious differences, which in Albania were always subordinated to tribal interest, play hardly any part as impediments to the constructive work. Aimless blood-feuds will ultimately cease under the stress of attacks from without, and the beneficial influence of the reform movement from within."

Dr. Dillon concludes with the following hopeful words:

"Albania seemingly possesses all the essential conditions of life and progress, social and political, and the various forces hitherto employed in mutual destruction are beginning to be adjusted to the new pacific end. Left to work out her own destiny, the Albanian people under their present leaders, who have learned much from the revolutionary and other movements of recent times, would probably rise to the highest level consistent with their own specific political gravity. And this consummation would come as an additional safeguard of European peace."

HARD TIMES AND EMIGRATION—The hard times in Europe tend to swell the tide of emigration to the United States and Canada, but the same condition here has an opposite effect, and the net result is a decrease in the westward movement. The situation is thus summed up in the Paris *Croix:*

"During the first quarter of the present year we find a very distinct diminution in the number of those emigrating either through Bremen or Hamburg. Statistics show that the situation both in the United States and in Canada is not promising for new arrivals. In the United States the industrial situation is so unsettled that naturally it checks the increase of European immigration. Another cause of this diminution in the number of European emigrants to the West is the discovery of the scandal connected with the emigration movements of Austria-Hungary, where certain agencies tried to further the interests of certain steamship companies. Nevertheless, experts in emigration matters are now expecting a revival in emigration for America, and especially for Canada, altho they think that in all probability the number of those who have left in the past years will prove to be greater than that of those who are yet to leave their native country for the fields of the West."

Statistics tell us that German emigration has diminished from 145,730 in 1907, down to 87,000. The *Croix* thinks that this movement of emigration to the western continent counts for the good of the world. It observes:

"We ought to rejoice over this condition of things. The more emigrants Germany sends, whether to Canada or to other parts of America, it is certain that their number will exercise a political influence on the country which receives them. For Germany, like France, has a strong idea of national solidarity and is bent on conserving its national rights in any country where its children have found a footing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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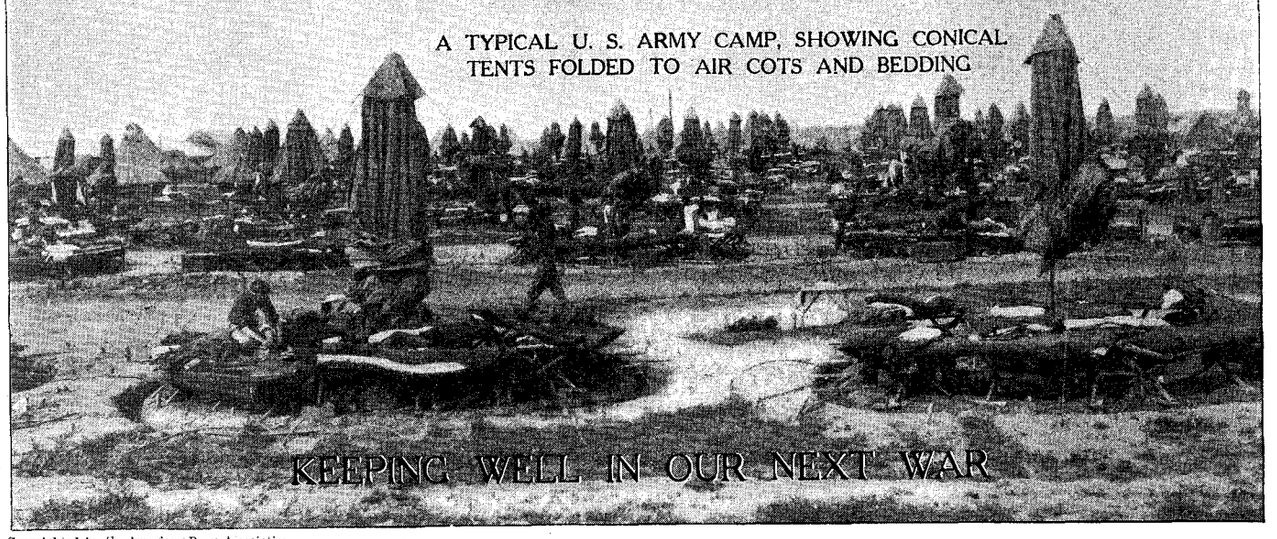
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A TYPICAL U. S. ARMY CAMP, SHOWING CONICAL TENTS FOLDED TO AIR COTS AND BEDDING

KEEPING WELL IN OUR NEXT WAR

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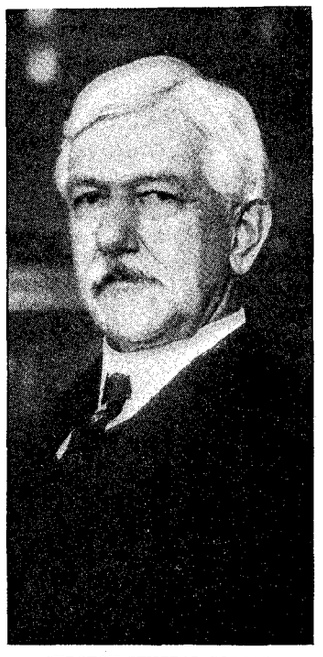
WHETHER OUR NEXT military campaign is in Mexico or somewhere else, it interests us all to know whether the sanitary mistakes—and worse—that cost us so many lives in 1898 are being repeated, or are likely to be repeated. With Colonel (now Surgeon-General) Gorgas, perhaps the world's most renowned expert in military sanitation, at the head of our Army Medical Corps, our next campaign ought to be as clean and free from disease as that of the Japanese in Manchuria. But can Gorgas rule a marching army as he has controlled the laboring hosts in the Canal Zone? He himself writes for *The Engineering Record* (New York, May 16) a reassuring article, from which we quote. Says General Gorgas:



SURGEON-GENERAL GORGAS,

Who assures us that in our next war we shall have "the most efficient army of its size in the world."

"The first sanitary precaution is to secure healthy soldiers—physically sound men. Then it is necessary to safeguard their health while in training by giving them pure food, water, and healthy camp surroundings and by preventing the entrance to such camps of infectious diseases. Our camps in this country would naturally be selected with a view to salubrity.

"The supply of water must be given the same care and safeguarding that the supply of one of our cities receives. The selection of sites for large camps of concentration is influenced to a greater extent by this one matter than by any other consideration but military necessity. In successfully taking all precautions relating to water we assist in avoiding typhoid fever and the dysenteries—the camp diseases of all former wars. These diseases are also communicated by foods of some kinds, particularly the uncooked ones, and milk. Consequently the sanitary officers must inspect and examine the water and food, including milk, with the special purpose of keeping out the diseases thus transmitted. Of course, as these diseases are spread by contact, as well as mechanically by flies and possibly other insects, such methods of transmission must be watched for and prevented, principally by the early exclusion of all cases of these diseases. The means available to protect the camp water-supply in semipermanent camps in the home country are all those employed by intelligent civil communities.

"In large, semipermanent camps, when troops are assembled for the purpose of instruction and equipment awaiting transportation to the scene of campaign, it is usual to bring the water into camp and distribute it to the kitchens and shower-baths by a fairly elaborate system of pipes. If the source of supply is good we have no more danger under the circumstances than we have in a small city.

"When we have to deal with the question of potable water in the enemy's country, and especially in the field, we deal with a more difficult problem, but by no means a hopeless one. . . . The methods to render the water potable are naturally those used in temporary emergencies as a rule—boiling, filtering, and the use of chemicals. Portable appliances are used in the Army to render the water safe. When this is not practicable we may always fall back upon boiling, for this may be actually done by the individual soldier with his metal cup as the receptacle. It has been found, however, that this is an impracticable and almost impossible procedure, as to accomplish such a measure requires fuel, the fire, time to boil and time to cool the water to enable it to be drunk. Either the soldier has, in the heat of the march or battle, to drink water as he finds it or some simple method has to be devised that may meet this necessity in a more practicable manner.

"The field filter weighs 60 pounds, and this limits its use to such columns as are provided with transportation to carry it about. The practical use of calcium chlorid as a disinfecting agency is extensively used in cities. Its use in portable plants in suitable form for armies has not been satisfactorily worked out, but promises a possible solution for this vexing question."

Only less important than a supply of potable water is an efficient method for the disposal of human waste. Dr. Gorgas reports that several satisfactory methods have now been devised. He adds:

"It has been an axiom in past wars that moving armies were healthy. This is merely an expression of the fact that moving troops get away from their own camp pollution. This is still true unless the troops in semipermanent camps are protected from themselves by a sanitary system for the disposal of human wastes. To a lesser extent the other camp wastes are a menace to the health of troops, if neglected. . . . . .

"In such an army as might be mobilized for service abroad we would expect some 120,000 regulars and twice as many volunteers. Of the regulars all but the recruits will average one to three years of experience that has taught them how to take care of themselves in the field and camp. Among the volunteers some considerable experience exists as a result of maneuver camps and the Spanish War—many veterans of that war being in the militia. The proportion of recruits will, however, be 50 to 75 per cent. of the total strength, as far as experience in the field

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THE FIELD-SERVICE TENTS CARRIED BY OUR TROOPS IN BLANKET ROLL ON THE MARCH.

is concerned. There will be, therefore, a considerable proportion of green men to be taught camp sanitation, as well as given military instruction. Much of this will be given in concentration camps. Fortunately, most of the officers of the volunteers will be men who are imprest with the value of sanitation in the field. They and the regular officers and older soldiers will quickly instruct the new men in the habits so essential to health in camp.

"There exists, then, a yeast to leaven the whole that was absent in 1898. Since that eventful year the officers of the Medical Department of the Army have been studying and practising military hygiene and sanitation with brilliant results, as demonstrated in the two large camps in Texas. Here 10,000 men lived for a year at a time with a sick-rate lower than that at the average post.

"Better yet, the officers of the line, imprest with the value of the lessons in camp sanitation, have been enthusiastic supporters of these advances and are hardly second to medical officers in their knowledge and experience in such matters. The Army, then, is in an entirely different position than at the outbreak of the Spanish War. . . . . .

"Thus, forewarned, we are forearmed and enter any campaign confident of our ability and in the sanitary training of the line to feel that we can exist in the campaign in a state of 'hygienic competence' that the disabilities of the war will be limited, for the first time in the history of the New World, to wounds, and that disease will not kill more than bullets. The American people will have what they should have for the generous support given every year—the most efficient army of its size in the world."

HOW BALLOONS TAKE FIRE—The way in which balloons are made at present is well calculated to produce electric sparks, says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 23), abstracting an article in *L'Industrie Electrique*. And as electric sparks are perhaps the best means for setting fire to the inflammable gas with which balloons are filled, the expediency of reform in their manufacture would appear obvious. We read:

"According to statistics, most of the balloon fires are due to electric sparks. The tissues of balloons, as now made, are favorable to the production of sparks. All experiments to avoid the danger of fire should have to do with the constitution of these fabrics. The envelops that are currently used are impregnated with rubber and may easily be charged with electricity by friction. If a rubber-coated fabric be rubbed on a metal—aluminum, for instance—the metal is charged positively and the fabric negatively. The charge assumed by the envelop persists even after several contacts with the ground, and this condition may be observed for several hours. Inflammation by sparks is no longer to be feared when the superficial and sectional conductivities are both good. . . . The best fabric at present, from this point of view, is gold-beater's skin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPLOSIVE DUST

THAT a non-explosive substance may explode violently and destructively, when floating thickly in the air as dust, is not a new idea, but is something that most persons find it hard to believe. A barrel of flour, says a writer in *The Traveler's Standard*, certainly is not explosive in the same sense that a case of dynamite is, so long as the flour remains compact and confined in a small bulk. If the same flour is distributed through the air in the form of dust, however, the situation becomes changed in the most vital manner, and if the quantity of flour present in each cubic yard of the air comes within certain limits, the mixture of air and dust becomes exceedingly dangerous. The writer goes on, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"Dust explosions may be started in various ways, and when the combustion of the suspended dust has once begun, the flame spreads through the air with lightning speed, often giving rise to appalling devastation. The difference between suspended dust and dust lying in a quiescent, compact mass may be clearly illustrated with lycopodium powder, which was formerly in general use by druggists for coating pills, to prevent them from sticking together. A little heap of the powder can be set afire, with some trouble, but it does not show evidence of any explosive properties. If a small quantity be taken up in the end of a glass tube, however, and blown through the flame of a spirit-lamp, it burns explosively and with a brilliant flash of light. This experiment is simple and instructive, but it should be performed with care. The quantity of powder used should be quite small, and the glass tube should be of sufficient length to enable the experimenter to keep his face well away from the spirit-lamp flame.

"A particle of combustible dust, when burning while suspended in the air, heats a little shell of air immediately around it to a high temperature. The air thus heated expands very quickly and forcibly, and to get a clear idea of what happens in a dust explosion we have merely to imagine this action repeated almost simultaneously about every one of the thousands of millions of particles that are involved in the explosion. It will be plain that the total effect may easily be prodigious and quite capable of killing men, blowing down walls, and doing other damage of like nature, such as we actually observe when dust explosions occur.

"The amount of dust that must be present in the air to make an explosive mixture will naturally vary to some extent with the nature of the substance, and the subject has not yet been fully investigated by experiment. . . . The mechanical energy actually available for the performance of destructive mechanical work, in the case of a starch-dust explosion, may easily be as great as 3,600 foot-pounds for each cubic yard of the air in the space in which the dust occurs. A million foot-pounds of mechanical energy, available for the destruction of the building,

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could therefore be developed in a room of very ordinary dimensions. This calculation, which is given for illustrative purposes only, proves that dust explosions are well worthy of the most serious attention, and that those who lightly dismiss them from consideration are grievously in error."

Dust explosions, the writer goes on to say, may occur in connection with the handling of materials of any kind, if they are combustible when finely divided. Some materials are far more dangerous than others, but even metallic powders may be capable of exploding under favorable circumstances. As some of the substances most likely to form explosive dusts under conditions that may occur in manufacture or handling, he mentions coal, soot, wood-dust, cork, tanning bark, grain, malt, flour, starch, sugar, wool, organic fabrics of various kinds, oakum, metallic dyes, bronze, resins, celluloid, sulfur, and naphthalene. To quote further:

"It is convenient to divide explosive dusts into two general classes, as follows:

"Class 1: Dusts which propagate the flame readily, and ignite so easily that an explosion would almost certainly be produced by lighting a match in the dust-laden space. This class includes sugar, dextrin, starch, cocoa, rice refuse, meal and sugar refuse, cork, fine wood-dust, malt, oat husks, grain in flouring-mills, maize, grain in storage, corn flour, and flour in flouring-mills.

"Class 2: Dusts which are readily ignited, but which ordinarily, tho by no means invariably, require a source of heat (such as an arc-lamp) of larger size and higher temperature, or a source (such as a gas-jet or other flame) that acts for a considerable time. These include the dusts from gum, leather, rice-milling, sawdust, grist-milling, mustard, shoddy, and shellac compositions.

"The dusts in Class 1 are arranged approximately in the order in which experience has shown them to be most hazardous. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the last ones in the list are to be thought reasonably safe, because all the substances that are enumerated are dangerous. The earlier ones are merely considered to be more dangerous.

"Sugar, dextrin, starch, and cocoa, it will be seen, are classed as the most hazardous of all, and many fearful explosions have resulted from the dust of these substances. Sugar dust ignites without contact with actual flame, if it is projected against a surface heated to 1,400° Fahr."

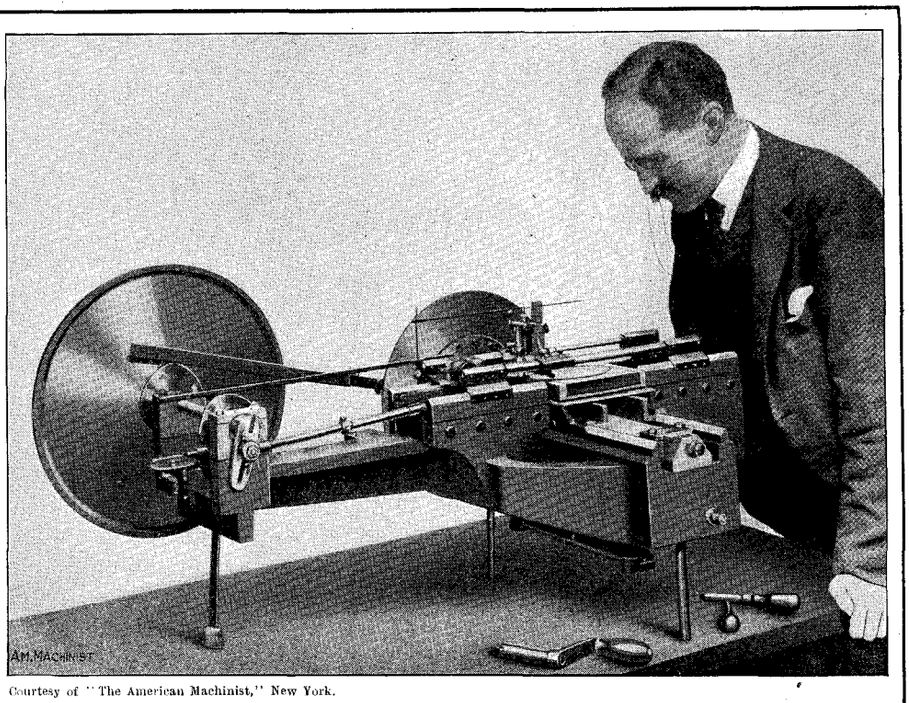
To avoid dust explosions, the obvious thing to do is to avoid dust, especially where it falls into the particularly explosive class. Thorough ventilation is of course important, and naked flame should be avoided in plants where the production of dust can not be prevented. Machines that may become overheated should be watched, and the air around belts that may generate electricity by friction should be moistened by spraying. To mention further safeguards:

"Processes in which dangerous dust is produced, and which can not be effectively safeguarded by methods similar to those here indicated, should be conducted in separate buildings placed at same distance from the rest of the plant, and preferably only one story in height. The machines in a building of this kind should be so arranged that they can be stopt and started from the outside.

"The building should also be fitted with self-closing and self-locking doors, which can not be opened from the outside without a key. This lessens the probability of workmen entering it while the machinery is in motion."

THE MOST ACCURATE MACHINE IN THE WORLD

THE WORLD'S most precise piece of machinery is doubtless the Rowland dividing-engine, owned and operated by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. This machine, the invention of Prof. Henry A. Rowland, long the head of the physics department in that institution, was devised by him to rule diffraction gratings on glass or metal, for use in the most delicate kind of spectroscopic work, in the place of the glass prisms that are commonly used to form the spectrum by splitting up white light into its component colors. These gratings consist of five parallel lines, so close together that they can be separated only by a microscope of the highest power. Accuracy is measured nowadays by the limit of error. The Rowland gratings are not perfect, because perfection is impossible; but their limit of error is one-millionth of an inch, which makes the engine that is able to draw them the record-holder for accuracy. The gratings are ruled on so-called "speculum-metal"—an alloy of copper and tin. Mr. Donald M. Liddell, in a descriptive article in *The American Machinist* (New York, May 21), notes the equally striking fact that the metal plates must also be true to almost the same fraction:



Courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

ACCURATE TO A MILLIONTH OF AN INCH.

The late Professor Rowland and his dividing-engine, the world's most exact machine.

"The rough plates are cast at Johns Hopkins University and sent to the Brashear Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which polishes them to an optical surface, that is, the plates are supposed to be true to about two-millionth of an inch. The polished plates are then sent back to the university to be ruled, and the gratings are then sold by the Brashear Company. It may be mentioned that the finish of these plates is not a matter of guesswork, but their freedom from error can be optically tested. The ruled portion of the grating is always a square, and the length of the diagonal is taken as the size of the grating; thus, a one-fourth inch grating would have a ruled surface 1 x 1 inch. The gratings cost from twenty to thirty-five dollars per square inch of ruling. The largest plate commercially made is the seven-inch.

"The Rowland dividing-engine, then, as can be seen from the foregoing description, is a machine which must be capable of ruling the diffraction gratings. The lines must be straight, parallel, the same distance apart, and of equal depths

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within the millionth limit, since any greater errors in any of these factors interfere with the spectrum produced.

"To attain this result, there is a diamond point moved back and forth over the plate, guided on parallel straight ways. (When the words 'straight,' 'parallel,' 'flat,' are used, the extreme accuracy insisted on repeatedly in this article must always be understood.) The carriage is shown in the cut, moving on the two pairs of truncated-V ways. The diamond cuts only during one stroke, and is lifted on the return. While the diamond is thus moving back and forth in a straight path, the plate is advanced under it. This plate rests on a carriage moved forward by a screw which rotates a small portion of a revolution between each two strokes of the diamond. This means that the screw must be accurate, as must also the divided head, so that the carriage may advance the same distance each time. . . . . .

"The cycle of operations is as follows.

"Let the diamond be on the plate in a position to begin ruling. It is moved forward, that is, toward the main shaft, by the parts mentioned above, and a line is ruled. At the end of the stroke, the cam controlling the diamond-lifting mechanism operates, and while the engine is on its return stroke, with the diamond off the plate, the latter is advanced a space equal to the desired distance between the rulings. . . . . .

"The engines, one of which, with its inventor, Dr. Rowland, is shown in the photograph, are kept in a subbasement of the Johns Hopkins Physical Laboratory. This vault is made with a double wall, and is kept at constant temperature by a bank of 32 candle-power carbon incandescent lamps, controlled by a mercury-expansion thermostat. This matter of temperature regulation is highly important, for if the temperature of the plate changes during the ruling, the lines will be thrown out of place.

"As a consequence, it is dangerous to have any one in the room in which the engine is ruling. At the time of my visit, Dr. Anderson and I remained for some time in a room adjoining the one in which the engine was ruling. Eventually the heat from our bodies affected the temperature inside the glass case in the next room, and out went the lamps.

"The engines were, as said, the invention of Dr. Henry A. Rowland, and were built by Theodore Schneider, late mechanician of the University, who ruled all the gratings for many years. The two died within a few weeks of each other; Rowland, I may add, was cremated, and his ashes lie in the vault of the dividing-engines; after their deaths, the engines were, for some years, under the care of L. E. Jewell, and are now in charge of Dr. John A. Anderson, who has greatly improved them and enormously increased their output of gratings."

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Interstate Medical Journal," St. Louis.

TAKING THE SUNSHINE-CURE.

Gallery in Dr. Rollier's Children's Clinic, "Le-Châlet."

MORE SOLAR SURGERY

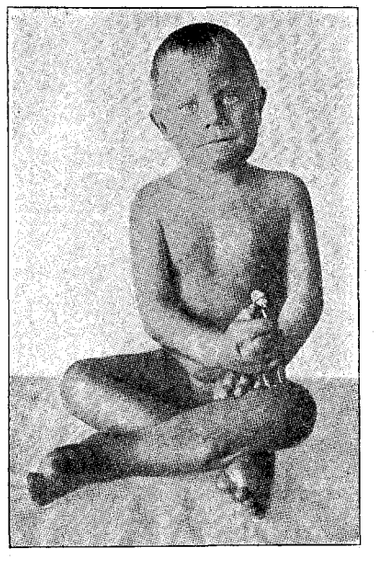
THE REMARKABLE RESULTS OBTAINED in France and elsewhere by treating tuberculosis simply by exposure to the sun's rays (described in these pages February 28) are further elaborated by Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Hot Springs, Va., in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis). The open-air treatment for consumption is of course universally known, but according to Dr. Hinsdale the part played in it by exposure to sunlight has not been sufficiently recognized. To this, he thinks, is due the success of the great seaside sanatoria. In the Alpine resorts described by him the effect of the sun is recognized and directly utilized. In our previous article Professor Poncet was mentioned as the first to devise this method, and Dr. Rollier, of Leysin, as the first to propagate it. Dr. Hinsdale gives credit to the French surgeons and the Swiss surgeon Bernhard, of Samaden, but lays most emphasis on Rollier's treatment, which he describes in substance as follows:

"The patient is clothed in linen or white flannel, according to the season; he wears a white hat and is protected from direct sunlight on the face by a screen, and wears smoked or yellow glasses.

"And now comes the peculiar and interesting method of exposure. It makes no difference where the disease is located, whether in the hip, the spine, or the cervical glands, the invariable rule is to begin with the feet. The next day the legs will be exposed; the third day the thighs. On the fourth day the abdomen is exposed; on the fifth the thorax. Finally on the sixth or seventh day he exposes the neck and head with careful supervision.

"The whole system of heliotherapy aims at acquiring a progressive pigmentation of the skin; this is the underlying basis of the whole matter; it is nearly always proportional to the resistance of the patient and enables him to bear the sunlight and cold air in a most surprizing manner.

"The actinic solar rays are antagonistic to the tubercle bacillus, and that is not to be denied. Bronzing of the skin varies from a copper to a chocolate color. Without it no one could endure the sun-cure for so many hours a day or engage, as some of them do, in winter sports with scarcely any protection at all.



A PATIENT OF DOCTOR SOL.

A pitiable spectacle when the treatment began, one year of sunshine made him healthy and vigorous.

"It has been calculated that the sunlight has considerably more actinic force at these mountain stations than at the seashore, and hence the time required for the solar cure is probably less than elsewhere. Rollier's record of about 1,200 patients and

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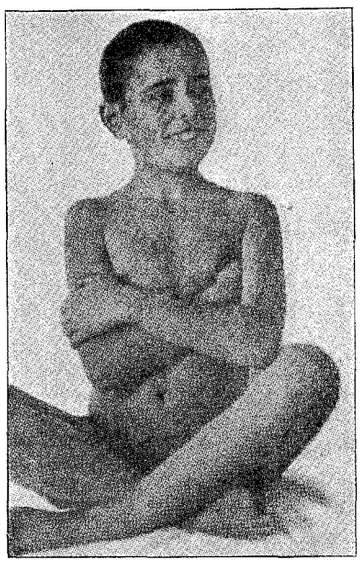
about 1,000 cures is one of the greatest contributions to modern surgical progress, and especially to the fight against tuberculosis."

In this country Dr. Hinsdale tells us there is every opportunity for practising heliotherapy for tuberculosis, but he knows of only one hospital where there is any attempt to practise it in the manner described, namely, Sea Breeze Hospital, at Coney Island. Of the trials there he says:



A CHILD OF THE SUN.

The picture of his condition "before taking" is too distressing to reproduce here. The sun cured him in six months.

"It is probable that the very encouraging experience of the last two years will lead to the adoption of Rollier's method in all its details as modified by the less favorable climatic conditions of this part of the Atlantic seaboard.

"Results at Sea Breeze Hospital in the treatment of tuberculosis of the bones, joints, and glands have been so good that the city of New York has acquired a new location with 1,000 feet of beach-front on what is known as Rockaway Point, ten miles beyond Coney Island. The plans include an arrangement of grounds and buildings which will involve a total outlay of $2,500,000, and there will be accommodation for 1,000 patients."

LIQUID NERVES

WHEN YOUR WIFE thinks she hears a burglar downstairs in the middle of the night, and her hair stands on end, her nerves are not responsible, even if the burglar isn't really there. That is to say, the immediate agent that produces all the outward physical signs of terror and excitement is a liquid secretion of the adrenal glands. The nerves doubtless open the floodgates that liberate the fluid, but it is the fluid itself that, in its direct effect on the tissues, produces the symptoms in question. Owing to this property, we are told by Dr. Leonard K. Hirshberg, in the New York *Sun* (May 10), the name of "liquid nerves" may well be applied to the adrenal secretion. Prof. W. B. Cannon, of Harvard University, and his students and colleagues of the Harvard physiological laboratories, have just concluded an investigation of the emotions of rage, pain, and fear and their effects upon the human tissues, in which this curious part played by the adrenal fluid is strikingly brought out. This research, we are told by Dr. Hirshberg, began after the discovery that some animals and some human volunteers suffered certain strange stomach disorders after painful irritation. Says the writer:

"The little lumps of tissue just abaft the kidneys called adrenals pour a steady flow of their juices, called adrenin, or epinephrin, or adrenalin, into the blood.

"This stuff bombards the tissues just as electric shocks do the nerves. It is not altogether a figure of speech to call it liquid nerves. If the adrenals are removed from sheep and calves and this substance is drunk or injected into the veins, the pupils of the eyes dilate, the hairs begin to stand up as they do upon the back of the fretful porcupine, and other strange things happen.

"In a word, this material does exactly what you have always been taught the sympathetic nerves do. What you expect always from the nerves may now be brought about by the juices of these ductless glands.

"A fragment of muscle from the bowels of an animal was taken by Dr. Cannon as a rage-thermometer. So sensitive is this strip of intestine that a drop of a mixture of 20,000,000 drops of water in which there was a drop of adrenalin will show by shrinking it. Dr. Cannon was thus able to prove that every time a dog barks at a cat and the cat humps her back and prepares in terror for war an extra amount of adrenal juice has been poured into the blood.

"Moreover, whenever pain was inflicted upon animals, as in catching beavers and fur-bearing animals in traps, seizing chickens by the throat, catching bears, birds, or shooting animals, an excess of epinephrin was discernible plainly in the blood.

"Whenever fear, rage, or pain occurred these different emotions caused an increased bombardment of the blood with this animal drug.

"If adrenin is injected into the blood it causes the liver to loosen up its storehouse of sugar. This sugar is set free in the blood and the victim may be mistakenly said to have diabetes, the sugar disease. . . . . .

"Dr. Cannon finds that epinephrin drives the blood from the digestive tissues and sends it helter-skelter through the heart, lungs, legs, and brain.

"Furthermore, it is evident from these researches that the blot will clot from five to ten times as rapidly in angry persons as in cool and collected, placid persons.

"All of these discoveries show how marvelously nature protects the human race from extinction. None of these wonderful effects is due to your wishes or is under your voluntary control. The instant you fight or run away, show anger or fear, your emotions stir up the adrenal fluids and sugar begins to flow from your liver into the blood. This gives food and fuel to your busy muscles, removes 'that tired feeling,' shoots the blood into your heart and lungs, where it is needed, and stops the bleeding of wounds.

"Thus it is proved for the first time that pain, anger, and fear, like peace, have their victories no less than complacency and war. Many a man who bled to death because he was calm and cool could have no doubt been saved if he had but summoned up the rage of a Cæsar or the indignation of a full, addle-pated Hotspur."

SUNSHINE PRODUCTS.

Children, very ill when they arrived at Leysin, restored to health. Ski-running.

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LETTERS AND ART

SUFFRAGETTE BUTCHERY OF ART

A NICER BALANCING of gains and losses than usual will be required when the art history of the current year comes to be written. A thief may steal a "Monna Lisa," but he protects her from all damage. The militant suffragist has no such reverence. She hacks a Velasquez or a Sargent with impunity and without regret. She is sometimes even abetted by her political sympathizers. Mrs. Flora Anne Steele, the author of what has been called the best novel about India—"On the Face of the Waters"—is reported to have said on her recent arrival in America that the assault on the "Venus" could not be deplored by her, first because she didn't think the picture was a genuine Velasquez, and second because she considered it immoral. It was a man who applauded the butchery of the splendid Sargent portrait of Mr. Henry James, and he was promptly punished for his questioned chivalry, as the *Sun's* account of the episode shows:

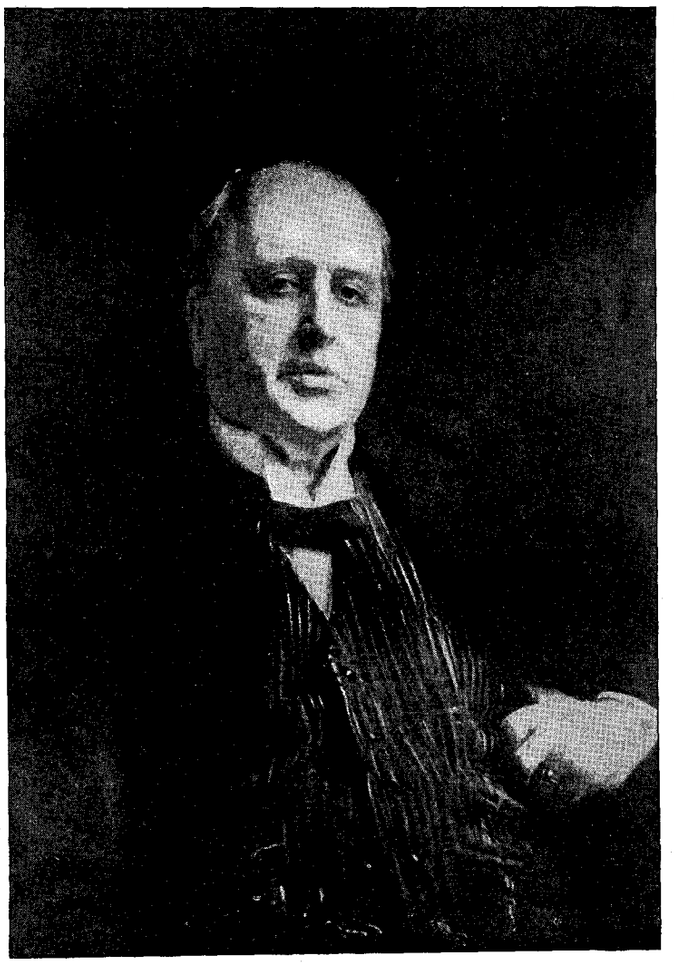
"An American artist and an American novelist were victims in a way of the actions of one of Mrs. Pankhurst's 'wild women' when a militant suffragette entered the Royal Academy and ruined a portrait of Henry James, the novelist, painted by John Singer Sargent.

"The woman, who gave the name of 'Mrs. Wood,' was armed with a butcher's cleaver, which she had concealed in her clothing. She slashed the picture several times before she was seized by a detective.

"About 1 P.M. the decorous calm of the central gallery was suddenly broken by the crash of glass and a yell of 'Votes for women!' The visitors to the gallery who turned suddenly in the direction from which the shout came were too late to prevent the mischief. They saw a middle-aged woman hacking the picture with a cleaver. The first jab broke the glass and cut the canvas. The second blow damaged the canvas still further, and, altho the woman was then seized by a detective, she succeeded in delivering a third blow.

"The portrait, which was regarded as one of Sargent's masterpieces, was painted for a number of friends of Mr. James's, who presented it to the novelist. It was one of the most prominent canvases at the exhibition. It is badly gashed in three places, all of the cuts being through the face. The largest cut, which is on the left side, obliterated one eye. The second cut is across the mouth, and the third near the chin. The rent on the left side of the face is three inches long, and the torn ends of the canvas are frayed and uneven. The mutilated picture was removed at once from the exhibition. An artist who witnessed the outrage says the picture is irreparably ruined.

"'Mrs. Wood' was accompanied by a man who attempted to interfere with the bystanders trying to restrain her. He characterized the act of 'Mrs. Wood' as one of courage in a voice loud enough to be heard by spectators at some distance. The crowd, which included several fashionably drest women, became angry and rushed at the man with shouts of 'Throw him out!' The spectators were giving him a sound thrashing when the police entered and ejected him from the gallery."



SARGENT'S IDEA OF HENRY JAMES.

Some English friends declared that "it is not our Henry James," but "Henry Q. James"; a suffragette said nothing, but hacked it with a meat-axe.

The Manchester *Guardian* does not go to the extreme of Mrs. Steele, but tries to find a dubious solace for the act of vandalism:

"Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Henry James, which may probably never be seen again, was an unusual effort of that master. He had, as it were, knuckled down to his sitter. He told a friend that he had taken more pains with it than with any other portrait he had painted. Perhaps that was the reason why it was not a great Sargent and why the critics felt that he had not probed and evoked from it some secret essential significance which before that had not been discerned by the world. It was painted last year in Chelsea, where Mr. James now lives most of the year. Some found in it the Americanism of Mr. James, which most of us thought he had shed in his long English residence. It was as tho Mr. Sargent himself, who at times is afraid that people do not enough remember that he is an American—he has never, I believe, become naturalized as an Englishman . . . —had decided on a declaration. As some one put it on the private-view day: 'It is not our Henry James. It is Henry Q. James.'"

Mr. Marion Reedy, who holds a *Mirror* up for St. Louis, is not at all grieved for the portrait tho he thinks he invents a condign punishment for the suffragette:

"That suffragist lady who slashed Sargent's portrait of Mr. Henry James into ribbons should be made to read that author's article on George Sand in *The Quarterly Review*. The punishment would fit the crime. That other suffragist who gashed Velasquez's callipygic Venus should be locked in a cell with that Cubist picture, 'Nude Descending a Staircase,' which reminds me that Henry James's English and Cubist art are pretty much alike."

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MISS BROWN'S $10,000 PRIZE PLAY

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX manuscripts of plays entered the competition for a prize of $10,000 offered by Mr. Winthrop Ames, and Miss Alice Brown, of Boston, is the winner. This is said to be the largest prize ever offered in an open contest for a play. Two other features of the contest do not escape mention. The winning piece is the author's first play, and it is safe to assume that experienced playwrights were among her competitors. The other is the fact that the author has reached the age of fifty-seven. The anti-Oslerian aspect of this part of the story probably justifies the break in the traditional reserve respecting the mention of a woman's age. Miss Brown's play is called "Children of Earth," and deals with the New England life that has been her earlier literary theme. The large number of competitors for the prize prolonged the contest nearly a year beyond the time originally set for the announcement of the winner. In addition, according to the New York *Times*—

"There were 1,000 manuscripts rejected because they did not come within the rules of the contest, which were that the competing authors must be residents of the United States, and, tho no translations, adaptations, one-act pieces, or musical comedies were considered, dramatization of novels and short stories could be entered, provided full rights to make such dramatizations had been secured. Each play submitted was to be signed with pseudonym only, and was to be accompanied by a sealed envelop bearing on the exterior the title of the play and the author's pseudonym and enclosing the author's real name and address. These envelops were not opened until the judges made their decision."

The same paper rehearses the main facts of the author's life:

"Miss Brown was born of farmer folk in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, and her first fourteen years were spent in that neighborhood. She then went to a girls' seminary at Exeter, New Hampshire, taught for a little while, and left teaching to write. Her first book, 'Meadow Grass,' a collection of short stories, brought her immediate recognition. Since then she has published a volume of poems, a book of essays on travel, a large number of short stories, and several novels, the best known of which are 'The Story of Thyrza' and 'Rose MacLeod.'

"Miss Brown now lives in Boston in the old Whipple house on Pinckney Street, frequented in E. P. Whipple's day by the literary men of older Boston. She has a garden at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and a farm at Hill, New Hampshire, and is said to love more than anything else 'plays and gardening.' . . . She has been abroad several times, leisurely journeying, some of the time tramping, through England and Wales, and has also spent some time on the Continent.

"For many years Miss Brown was on the staff of *The Youth's Companion*, and still is a contributor to that periodical."

THE PRIZE-WINNER.

Miss Alice Brown, who carries off the $10,000 prize from over sixteen hundred competitors.

MRS. PANKHURST BEFORE THE KING'S PALACE.

The suffragists planned an assault on Buckingham Palace as their final coup, but the demonstration ended in riot and chagrin.

Besides Mr. Ames, the judges of the competition were Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Mr. Adolph Klauber, former dramatic critic of the New York *Times*. The New York *Sun* adds some interesting comment:

"Mr. Ames explained that while the winner of the contest would receive the $10,000, he did not obligate himself to produce the play. It would be released if not produced within a reasonable time. If the piece was produced, the prize paid would be considered in the nature of advance royalties until the sum had been repaid and then the successful author would receive a liberal royalty. He also reserved the right to purchase the rights to non-winning plays, and it is understood that he has already exercised this privilege on several plays. . . . . .

"Winthrop Ames, who offered the prize, also comes from Boston. He was the managing director of the New Theater before it became the Century Opera House, and is the builder and owner of the Little Theater, where he has produced several successful plays. He is also manager of the Booth Theater, of which he is part owner."

The New York *Evening Post* points to encouraging matters for reflection for the interim before the play comes up for public approval. It hopes that the precedent for prize contests is not observed in this case:

"Miss Alice Brown's winning of the ten-thousand-dollar prize offered by Mr. Winthrop Ames for a play of popular appeal is an extraordinary achievement; extraordinary because of the fact that Miss Brown is a veteran writer of proved talent and with a field and manner of her own. Prize contests nowadays are for the young and unknown,

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and not rarely for the unschooled. The adolescent victor in such contests wins by virtue of striking a fresh note, the freshness on closer examination consisting in a brave echo of several dead authors and a dozen living successful ones. Since in the terms of the Ames contest it was specified that the play was to be one of popular appeal, there was room for fearing the worst—say, a knockabout farce with pistol-play attachment. The character of the judges in the contest pointed, to be sure, in the other direction. But experience has shown incredible selections made by men of apparently good judgment. Until the prize play is given to the public, the general belief will be that Messrs. Ames, Thomas, and Klauber have reason to congratulate themselves that the anonymous contestant to whom they awarded the prize should turn out to be a writer of proved merit."

HOPE IN THE MOVIES

PERHAPS some of the disappointed 1,645 mentioned in the article above will not take it amiss if their attention is called to the most approved methods of writing a play for the cinematograph. There must be some who are now convinced that the drama, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out apropos of the present competition, is "a most highly technical form of literary composition, and that it is practically hopeless to try to write a successful play unless you know all the rules of the game." Mr. Ernest Dench has just published a manual which tells the secrets of "Play-writing for the Cinema," and the Manchester *Guardian* takes it up with a welcome because "we are told how to apply a natural breeziness to the particular art." The *Guardian* proceeds:

"The 'silent dramatist' is the man now, and those who have been writing the antiquated sort of play in which dialog is the thing may study Mr. Dench on 'the writing and marketing of scenarios,' which is 'one of the few branches of the literary profession that has not been fully exploited.' Mr. Dench is an efficient guide, and it might do some of the tame old play-writers good to work under his directions in pure action for a time. Action is delightfully emphatic, and the cinema actor will naturally express a shade of annoyance by gnashing his teeth; when the mere writer gets back to his work the effect of such things should be seen in a heightened and breezier diction. But if he decides to make a serious attempt at the more modern art he must master a fresh technique. Something can still be done with words, for titles and screen messages help to cement the 'photo-play,' but in the use of these, and indeed in every department of the profession, a great deal of discretion is necessary. Mr. Dench warns the novice that if his scenario 'reads' funny the expert will be suspicious; literary fun is an irrelevance and does not come out in pictures. Of course you must have a happy ending, and it is good to write a taking synopsis that will at least tempt the 'editor' to go on to the scenario. It is of no use to submit a story with lions in it to a company that has not a menagerie—as some have—and it is well to note which companies have such specialties as a fat comedian. Indeed, it is necessary to exercise a good deal of common sense, just as in other professions.

"And what of the pay? How does that compare with what ordinary play-writers get? It is difficult to make a comparison, for we lack evidence both as to fecundity of production and the extent of the market. The prices named by Mr. Dench for absolute sale are from a guinea to £30; the system of royalties has hardly been introduced. It will come, and in America, where, too, the best prices are obtained, the companies 'are going so far as to give publicity to authors on the screen.' The cinematograph now represents an enormous trade and an efficient profession, if not a fine art, and perhaps it is not yet at the height of its present development. Yet it seems to be using up its material at an enormous rate. Mr. Dench gives a formidable list of threadbare titles, and we begin to wonder whether we shall not have almost exhausted life in a few years, and so be constrained to adopt a somewhat slower fashion."

MR. AND MRS. CONAN DOYLE, WITH DETECTIVE BURNS.

Is he telling Mr. Doyle what the police think of detective stories?

WHAT THE POLICE READ

WHATEVER THE WORLD at large may think of detective stories, they do not win the esteem of those whose business it is to follow up crime. The police care least of all for this line of literature—a fact discovered by reports of the books most favored among those consigned by the New York Public Library for use at the police stations. The New York *Times*, in commenting on this discovery, finds not much to wonder at:

"Possibly their selection of standard and classic books has been somewhat influenced by the opinion of the library authorities as to what they ought to read, that being an inclination of librarians everywhere. But the policemen, one is glad to see, have not been deprived of fiction, and they have waded through the old standbys, presumably with as much pleasure as any of us have felt—which is saying a good deal if only one gets at the orthodox masterpieces betimes.

"According to report, these particular readers find little of interest and nothing of profit in the 'detective stories' which have such a wide sale with the ununiformed public. The policemen say that 'real' detective work is not done after the fashion of the sagacious heroes of Conan Doyle and his predecessors, and therefore they scorn romantic crime-hunting. This condemnation involves the assumption that the methods of 'practical' men can not be bettered—an assumption wildly fallacious, but entirely natural. The police antagonism to detective novels may be due in some part to the fact that in almost every such book it is the scientific amateur who works all the miracles, while the 'headquarters man' is usually a comic character who laboriously follows a false clue while the other fellow gets the results.

"In reading a detective story, too, the policeman would be apt to forget that the object of fiction is to be plausible, rather than to be accurate as to petty details, and that a 'mistake' may be intentionally made by an author for the sake of attaining some higher end of emphasis or excitement. As a matter of fact, all the great advances in the task of crime-detection have been made, not by policemen, but by scientists. This is true, however, of so many professions and trades that 'the force' need not be humiliated by it, and if the policemen would show a little more of the romancer's willingness to understand and utilize the suggestions coming from the psychological laboratories, considerably less of their work would probably be unsuccessful."

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LOOK FIRST ON THIS PICTURE——

——AND THEN ON THIS.

Sarah Bernhardt, on the left, finds the English tragedians who essay to play the rôle of *Hamlet* (like Sir Herbert Tree, for instance, on the right) too broad of shoulder and stout of limb to comport with the anguish written on their faces.

FAT AND THIN "HAMLETS"

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT has, in all conscience, had to stand enough banter from English critics on her attempts to play *Hamlet*. Now she retorts on the English tragedians who impersonate the Dane by declaring that "their make-up may give them the appearance of romantic heroes, but their square shoulders and solid limbs are utterly out of keeping with the anguish exprest in their faces." If this be so, the London *Times* sees Madame Bernhardt "adding a new severity to the actors' already severe task." This paper goes on to speculate on the plight of those actors whose *Hamlets* are to eyes less sensitive than Madame Bernhardt's among the distinctions of the English stage:

"We have all heard of the conscientious *Othello* who blacked himself all over; and Mr. Arthur Bourchier grew a beard for *King Henry VIII*. But more will be demanded in future of him who would play *Hamlet*. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson might, perhaps, pass muster, but Mr. H. B. Irving must watch his figure carefully; and think of the course of training to be undergone by Sir Herbert Tree before he may attain the requisite fragility of appearance! Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, being capable of all things herself, does not, perhaps, realize that not in all human beings is the spirit so mightily master of the flesh as in her marvelous and exquisite self. Her words, we fear, will fall on deaf ears. English tragedians, sheltering themselves unfairly behind the author's declaration that his hero was fat, will decline to prepare for the part by fining themselves down to a point at which they would be too weak to get through a single soliloquy. We shall have to put up with their square shoulders and their solid limbs; we must do the best we can with anguish exprest in voice and face and the soul that shines through the great actor's bearing, however 'beefy' may be his form. Not for us the delicate joys of the ethereal *Hamlet* with sloping Victorian shoulders and a trim waist, the *Hamlet* whose agony finds expression in the elegant curves of the female form, the *Hamlet* whose soul's irresolution speaks in the upper register. Great Egypt, before her downfall, dreaded the 'squeaking Cleopatra' who would some day 'boy her greatness' on the public stage; the sweet Prince, ere flights of angels winged him to his rest, may have drawn an added hope from the thought of the fair ladies who would one day show forth his 'immense soul' without the 'virility' which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt deplores."

The Times can not forbear to think with Mme. Bernhardt "in this matter of agony and square shoulders"; but finds it possible to so lift one's soul that the physical eye shall not see the physical delinquency in the actor:

"Both in life and in the theater we demand of joy and grief that they shall be housed in appropriate bodies. There are men about with 'interesting,' melancholy faces; and these men, whether they play for it or no, receive (usually from tender-hearted women) much sympathy and affection—so long as their faces remain melancholy. Let them 'give way to the jollity' that must sometimes visit even men with melancholy faces, and they are found to be uninteresting, even unpleasantly disturbing. On the other hand, the stout and jovial-looking man is always a little ridiculous in sorrow, tho his emotional capacity for suffering may be far greater than that of the most melancholy-looking man that ever touched a tender heart. And, feeling thus about real men, we bring the same standard into the theater, in all its branches except low comedy. The more wo-begone is the low comedian, the more we laugh at him; but to modern tastes at least, which know nothing of the robustious fellows of old, the tragedians must not be too hale and hearty. There is some excuse for the partiality, for the theater appeals to the mind through the eye as well as through the other senses; but it shows that we are depending too much upon the eye if the performance, say, of Materna as *Kundry* should have left us remarking upon nothing but her figure, or if all that we had to say of Irving's *Romeo* was that he did not look young enough for the part. It takes an imaginative audience as well as a great actor for the soul of tragedy to shine so clearly through his physique that Hamlet's square shoulders may not interfere with the passion and the beauty of Hamlet."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE PRESIDENT ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

IN THE FACE of the present secularizing tendencies in education, President Wilson's remark at the opening of the American University at Washington deserves notice. This University is founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the President pointed to the reason, in his judgment, why "scholarship had been most fruitful when associated with religion." "The religion of humanity and the comprehension of humanity are of the same breed and kind," he says. Wherefore he sees a fitness in their going together. His words were a commendation of the plan of the University, stated below in the words of Bishop W. F. McDowell. According to the Methodist bishop, nothing like the present experiment in higher education has been planned or tried on our soil. The proposition, as quoted in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), has "at least four unique, distinct lines":

"1. The opening of the rich and varied materials of education and research afforded by the Government to the students of the world, under competent direction and guidance.

"2. By a carefully devised system of scholarships and fellowships, the opening of the graduate instruction of the world for select young men and women.

"3. The creation of a body of scholars, gathered from everywhere, sent everywhere, united here as fellows, recognized and pledged to humanity's service and the larger uses of the largest learnings.

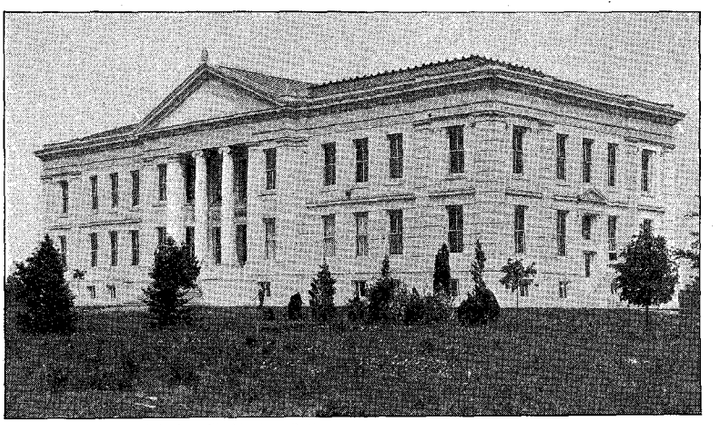
"4. The creation of lectureships for Washington and elsewhere and the making of a literature which shall in ample and steady stream refresh the life of the Republic and the world.

"This is the simple outline of our great purpose. Nothing else, I venture to think, so daring or so wise has been proposed by any American church. Happy that body that can hold fast to traditions; happy that body that can also make traditions.

"This movement has due regard to those English ideals in which our early roots were struck, and those later German influences now so profoundly affecting our entire educational life.

"If to-day you ask to see the American University, I bid you to look beyond what is visible here to the universities of the old world and the new, to every place where a foremost scholar dwells and teaches, to every laboratory and library holding truth for the eager student. The American University exalts not the local but the universal, not the provincial but the cosmopolitan, not the visible but the invisible. And to him who has the eyes of his mind and heart opened this high mount presents the rising vision of open doors in Berlin, Leipzig, Oxford, Paris, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge, New Haven, Columbia, Princeton, Chicago, Wisconsin, and a great host besides.

"And never before, it seems to me, has there been quite such an application of the democracy and the cosmopolitanism of advanced learning. And that final federation of the world toward which the whole creation moves will come not at the point of bayonet or at the mouth of cannon, but at the hands of the clean thinkers, the world-trained scholars, the brotherhood of learning, the people—the men and women who study together in youth and in manhood and serve together for the common good."



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"FOR THE COSMOPOLITANISM OF ADVANCED LEARNING."

Administration Building of the new American University founded at Washington by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

President Wilson, whose speech was not of a formal nature, took his cue from the occasion. He confessed to "a sort of imaginative excitement about witnessing the inauguration of a great adventure of the mind, a defender of the immortal part of us, which if it do its work as it should be done, may leave its mark upon mankind for all time." The former president of Princeton proceeds:

"It is appropriate that a university should be set upon a hill. It must be a place of outlook, and there must be that in it which can comprehend the things that are seen, even the things distant and vague upon the horizon, for the object of scholarship is not to please the scholar, is not to amuse the leisure of inquisitive minds, but to put forth, to release, the human spirit from every kind of thraldom, particularly from the thraldom of darkness, from the thraldom of not knowing the path, and not being able to see the path, as it treads it. It is knowledge properly interpreted, seen with a vision of insight, that is uniting the world, the spirits of the world.

"Charles Lamb made a remark once which seemed to me to go pretty deep as a human remark. He was speaking very highly of some man not present in the little company in which he was talking. One of his friends said, 'Well, Charles, I did not know that you knew him.' 'Well,' he said, 'I don't. I can't hate a man I know.' Now, how profound and how human that is! There are races whom we despise, and it generally turns out that we despise them because we do not know them. We have not found the same common footing of humanity with which to touch them, and to deal with them.

"I have sometimes, when sitting in the company of particularly ably drest people who were interested in philanthropy, wondered whether they knew how to be philanthropic. Philanthropy doesn't consist in giving your money to pay for what somebody else will do for mankind. It consists, at the fountain-head, of putting yourself on the same level of life and comprehension with the persons whom you wish to help, and letting your heart beat in tune with their hearts, so that you will understand.

"And the object of scholarship, the object of all knowledge, whether you call it by the large name of scholarship or not, is to understand, is to comprehend, is to know, what the need of mankind is, and to find that need in this way, that you can interpret it without going to the books. You will be looking in your own heart, and listening to your own understanding. That is the reason, ladies and gentlemen, why scholarship has usually been most fruitful when associated with religion, and scholarship has never, so far as I can at this moment recollect, been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ.

"The religion of humanity and the comprehension of humanity are of the same breed and kind, and they go together. It is very proper, therefore, that, under Christian auspices, a great adventure of the mind, a great enterprise of the spirit, should be entered upon.

"There is no particular propriety in my being present to open a university, because I am President of the United States. Nobody is president of any part of the human mind. The mind

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is free. It owes subservience and allegiance to nobody under God. And the only thing that one can do in opening a university is to say that we wish to add one more means of emancipating the human mind—emancipating it from fear, from misunderstanding, emancipating it from the dark, and leading it into the light.

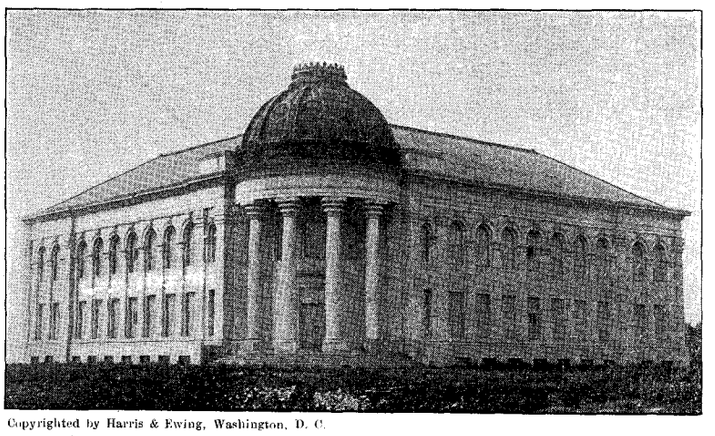
"I hope there may be lecturers in this university who can interpret life. I haven't met many, but I hope you will catch some of them.

"Carlyle had a fancy once of an old professor who was the 'Professor of Things in General.' And I don't see how anybody can be a successful professor of anything in particular unless he is also a professor of things in general, because unless he knows, and has that real vision of how that particular thing is related to all the rest, he doesn't know anything about it.

"I have often used this illustration: A man loses his way in a desert, and we say he has lost himself. If you will reflect for a moment, that is the one thing he has not lost! He is there! But he has lost all the rest of the world! He does not know where any other fixt thing in the world is. If he did, he could steer by it and get home, or get out of the desert at any rate; and his whole validity as a man depends upon his knowledge of the points of the compass, and where everything else in the world is. He will run his head against a stone wall if he does not know where the stone wall is, and after he has run his head against a stone wall his identity is of no particular importance. He has lost his identity. He has lost his life, not by not knowing himself, but by not knowing where the stone wall was. And so that is what the German scholar means by 'orienting ourselves.' Knowing where the east is, we will not have to go east, but if we know where the east is, we can steer properly to any point of the compass by relating ourselves to the east, and so we are up on this hill. By seating ourselves up on a high pedestal once more, let us fix our attention upon the compass of human life, with its great needle pointing steadily at the lodestar of the human spirit. Let every man who wishes to know come and look upon this compass, and thereafter determine which way he will go."

BIBLES IN THE SCHOOLS AT LAST

WHAT LOOKS LIKE the beginning of the end of the "godlessness" of the public schools was pointed out recently by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. Their godless character is what the Catholics criticize and the parochial schools exist to supply this lack. As superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, Dr. Crafts has been conferring, by correspondence and otherwise, with Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in all parts of the world. His bureau is not alone in its efforts to arrive at an *entente cordiale*, for in this capacity he forms one of a committee appointed by the educational boards of the great evangelical churches representing 19,000,000 members which has had conferences with committees appointed by the Federal Council of Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association, and has kept in touch with the National Reform Association, the pioneer of the movement. Dr. Crafts recently told a New York Presbyterian preachers' meeting of a resolution that "may have a large place in history":



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THE HISTORY BUILDING.

At the opening of which President Wilson pointed out the propriety of such an "adventure of the mind" being undertaken by Christian auspices.

"It provided for the appointment in behalf of the Presbyterian Church of a committee to cooperate with the committees of other Protestant denominations and with committees which Jews and Catholics will be requested to appoint for the purpose of adopting some plan for religious training in connection with public schools.

"It is proposed that this shall be done either in the school buildings themselves or in neighboring churches, or in both, by which during a part of the school time or at some other hour pastors and teachers of the various denominations will teach religion to the children of their own faith as an essential part of their education in recognition of the fact that thirty minutes of Bible teaching in the Sunday-schools is not sufficient, but must be supplemented not only in the home and church service, but also in the public schools.

"Whatever might have been the case in the past it would seem that these fears are groundless at present, for the Board of Education in New York City, the largest Jewish city in the world and the largest Catholic city in this country, requires Bible-reading in all public schools from the primary grades to the college. This requirement has been put into the new charter, apparently without opposition; at least there was so little of it that most of the people of New York do not seem to know that this rule of the Board of Education exists.

"The special contribution which I am aiming to bring into this forward movement is to have the reading of the Bible in the public schools follow a single topic for a whole week, so that the one truth will be strengthened in the minds of the pupils by the continuity of the impression. For instance, a whole week is devoted to the right use of wealth, with readings from Proverbs, or to the magnanimity of forgiveness, with readings from the story of Joseph, or beginning with the story of Adam and Eve working in the garden when Adam delved and Eve span."

DECLINING ORTHODOXY IN RUSSIA

THE DECLINING FAITH among the Russian clergy presents, says a Russian observer, a melancholy picture, when this is added to the enormous fact of the faithless Russian people. For centuries the Russians, declares Mr. Menshikov in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), have been known as most religious and church-loving. Their wavering faith now gets little support from orthodox priests who "are preaching the gospel, not because they believe in it, but simply as a means of earning a livelihood." The first symptoms of decline were noted in the fifties of the last century, when seminarians of the type of Dobrolubov and Tchernyshevsky (two well-known Russian writers of the nineteenth century) became the leaders of radical nihilism. The writer proceeds:

"For about a thousand years orthodoxy has existed among the Russian people. For about a thousand years the poorly educated but devout clergymen have been able to communicate their faith to the good-hearted and ignorant people. But something catastrophic has happened, and this great religious mood began to die out, at first among the aristocracy, then among the intellectual classes, then among the clergy. . . . Finally, when the pastors began to desert their charges, their flock also scattered."

The educational committee of the Holy Synod has collected curious statistics, as this writer summarizes:

"In 1911, 2,148 students finished the course of theological seminaries. Of this number only 574 entered the service of the Church. Just think what an overwhelming majority already

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prepared for priesthood do not wish to serve their Lord's throne. And this is repeated all over Russia. In the Arkhangelsk diocese, out of 18 graduates only 6 became priests, that is, one-third of the number; in Astrakhan out of 13, 2; in Vladimir out of 75, 4; in Vologda out of 44, 6; in Vyatka out of 33, 6; in Irkutsk out of 10, 1; in Kazan out of 52, 7; in Kaluga out of 61, 8; in Smolensk out of 31, 2; in Tver out of 98, 11; in Toola out of 51, 2, and so forth. . . . . .

"This is an offensive and scandalous attitude toward the Church on the part of the younger generation, which draws its life-blood from the clerical caste and which has received an education at the expense of the Church. This conduct is dishonest, if not treacherous: to take everything from the Church, to eat its bread for over ten years, . . . but as soon as the course is finished, that is, after getting the diploma, to desert their caste in masses and become veterinary surgeons and excise collectors. . . . Almost half the number of priests are men who have received no theological education. For five years (1906 to 1910), in 63 dioceses there were ordained 4,795 priests with and 4,125 without a theological education. . . . In the Ufa diocese, for example, out of 131 ordained only 34 were graduated from a seminary, and 74 did not attend at all. In 1910, out of the 24 ordained priests only one graduated from the seminary. . . . . .

"What is still more disgusting, there are few religious people even among those who enter the priesthood. The students of the Moscow Theological Seminary recently circulated among the seminaries a list of questions, one of which was: 'Do you know many persons, graduates of the seminary, who have entered the service of the Church out of conviction?' The answer of the Tobolsk seminarists only is published. It reads: 'We do not know a single one among the graduates of our seminary who has become a priest out of conviction.' What a terrible state! It means that besides those who are openly irreligious and do not wish to feign piety, there are among the graduate students a *great many* who enter the Church for profit, that is, apostles-Iscariots who sell Christ every time they kiss the Evangely."

Speaking of the projected reform of the seminaries, Mr. Menshikov remarks:

"That the present theological school is disgusting, I shall not attempt to dispute, altho I think that it was not worse than either the old, which gave quite satisfactory pastors, or the new type, which is being introduced now. The trouble lies not in the school, but in the atmosphere which permeates it. When the public were religious, the priests also were religious, and so were their children; and even the abominable school of the old type . . . was religious. True, the teachers were ignorant and lazy, drunkards and cruel to the point of bestiality; their morals were loose and their poverty . . . indescribable; but fundamentally the seminary was a *great* school because it was a *religious* school. They all believed in God, both old and young, and almost all prayed fervently. . . . If our Church authorities let into the theological garden such a goat as a double number of lessons in physics and mathematics and an increased study of the German and French languages, I fear that the main aim of such education is not *faith*, but a career."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CATHOLIC AID FOR THE CLAY-EATERS

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH has done for the Alabama "Hoosier," or clay-eater, is given in two contrasting pictures by a writer in *America*. The first one is depressing enough—a people "emaciated, consumptive, exhausted, care-worn," half-starved features pointing to "a system gone awry with dyspepsia, a temperature lowered with heart-failure, a lung-power gasping for air and incapable of taking in much." This picture represents the old generation. The new, we are told by Clifford A. McLaughlin, are developing in such ways that "the day is not distant when the Hoosiers will be on a par with city folk." The Hoosier of the clay diet gets his name from the crude salutation he gives a stranger—"Who's yer?" Their fathers were "outlawed leaders of bandits," and lived in lonely mountain homes of Alabama. The term of clay-eaters clings to them rather as a nickname than as the description of a common habit. But instances of clay-eating are recorded:

"As a class these people hardly deserve the name of clay-eaters. But when the eye gazes on their pale, sandy complexion, it is gratifying to the imagination to hear the simple explanation that they eat clay. Other causes, however, such as consumption, poverty, even starvation, drunkenness, sleeping on ground floors in poorly roofed cabins, are doubtless factors in forming their complexion."

In their own habitat their physical condition lifts them little above the beasts:

"Just imagine a thorough lack of expression on a sallow-yellow or pale and deathly face with a pair of blue lights to indicate life, and you have a fair picture of his face. The cheeks are hollow. The mouth is partly open, enough to indicate his want of thought. Everything proclaims premature old age. Starvation seems written there, tho he is not always starving. Only the eye is thoroughly human. An old Jesuit thought he could read in their faces the worst effects of crime. 'I can see,' he said, 'from their faces, that they are not immoral; they are *unmoral*, that is, they know nothing of morality.' . . . . . .

"The home of the clay-eater is a barn. Not a fine barn, however. A barn often has two stories, one for the hay. Would that the home of the Hoosier had an extra story; one for the children. But it has not. Three bare rooms, all on the ground floor, form the whole house. But it is wonderful how happy the children are, how winning, how beautiful, how fascinating. It is wonderful, too, how many of them can sleep soundly in a single room. But more wonderful still, there is always a place for a visitor or straggler. Such may drop in at any time.

"The hospitality of the clay-eaters is extreme. A man who was obliged professionally to call at one of their houses at eventide said to the head of the family: 'You have got me out here at nightfall. I can not get back. I intend to stay all night!' The Hoosier had nine children and a wife. There were but two sleeping-rooms. Was he disconcerted? Not at all. His smile of delight was pure, simple, and unfeigned. He gave orders for the best place for the visitor. It was evident that he had been in this predicament before. Custom had made it a joy to him."

Judging from the bad reputation they have had in the past, their community of life seems to have led to an immorality, says the writer, that "must have been hideous." But "with the spread of the Catholic faith among them there has dawned cleanliness and morality." We read:

"History repeats itself. Just as among the Indians, the Africans, the early Europeans, purity comes with faith, so, too, does it come to the 'Hoosier,' the clay-eater. Fifty marriages have taken place among them in the last four years in the Catholic church. They were hardly ever accustomed to marry before, except civilly to avoid arrest. It may be safely asserted, also, that in proportion as the Catholic priest has found time to go among them, citizens have felt safer in traveling in these regions. More than once non-Catholics have remarked that with the work of the priest the whole face of the country is changed.

"All this is part of their history. Before the Civil War, and for some years after, there dwelt in this region the greatest bands of outlaws and bandits that ever infested this part of the globe. . . . . .

"The intense spirit of secrecy and their horror of detectives may have caused the Hoosiers' fear of religious preachers from without. But such people slowly, but surely, find out whom they may trust, the friend in need. Thirty years ago, a priest began his benign religious influence among them. With the very breath of true religion came also a better civilization. What changes have been wrought both civilly and religiously! Only a few years ago one inhabitant allowed his wife to die begging for a priest. He protested against any such intrusion. To-day that man welcomes the priest as his best friend. A certain house was destined for the murder of the pastor. To-day all the people of that house are Catholics. Twenty years ago, Father Wagner, S.J., alighting from his buggy, said to his young companion, 'My child, if you hear a pistol-shot from within, whip the horse and hurry home!' 'Why, Father, I shall run in and help you.' 'No, no! If you do, there will be two deaths instead of one.' To-day, Father Wagner, alive in a distant town, hears the news that they are all baptized in that house. In fact, they are stanch Catholics and pillars of the Church in that district. The confessional has cleansed the land. The Sacraments are building it up anew. There is very little interference from the towns, on the part of any of the sects. There is little consolation in the work. There is some risk of life in it."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

JOHN BURROUGHS'S LIFE REVEALED—IN PART AUTOBIOGRAPHICALLY*

THIS admirable little biography, so full of the homely charm and simplicity of nature, comes from the pen of Clara Barrus, the poet-naturalist's secretary and friend of many years. It gives us John Burroughs's *intime*, describes his home and haunts, reveals his inmost meditations on life and books, on this world and the next, on philosophy, religion, and society, and a hundred kindred subjects. It has been written in response to the demands of the naturalist's friends in the Burroughs Nature Club, and of the legion of his admirers scattered throughout this and other countries who seek to know more of him personally. Few writers, living or dead, have been surrounded with more affection in old age. In some respects he might be regarded as the most picturesque and original figure in recent American literature—in that sense rivaling Walt Whitman. His personality, hitherto known only through the involuntary and chance portraiture contained in his books, is here revealed with a frankness and wealth of detail which remind us of classic biographies. One hundred pages, under the title "Autobiographical Sketches," are from the pen of Mr. Burroughs himself. Originally in the form of letters to his secretary written at her request, they have been included bodily, the biographer evidently having thought it would be a kind of sacrilege to refashion or alter them. Hence we have a little book within a book, giving the naturalist's friends what their souls craved.

In its amazing frankness the book is almost comparable to Rousseau's "Confessions." Not that it has the slightest part of the coarseness of that masterpiece of self-portraiture, but it recounts, with a truthfulness almost childlike in its naïveté, what it is one's natural inclination to conceal. He does not seek to gild his ancestry, but with a bluntness that is absolutely pathetic sets down the actual facts. The pages describing his early years and family history are the Yankee analog of George Eliot's descriptions of English provincial life, and are almost their literary equal. Thackeray would have delighted in these avowals of family delinquencies. Burroughs lets us understand very definitely that, tho he never tasted stronger drink than the crystal waters of the brook, some of his forbears were partizans of the flowing bowl. His avowals of the imperfections of remote relatives are so full of engaging candor that the biographer has felt obliged to omit some of these family revelations from the printed narrative. Of his mother, Burroughs speaks with beautiful simplicity and devotion. Whatever there is of good in him, he says, is directly due to her. Her maiden name was Kelly, her father having been of direct Irish descent, a Revolutionary soldier under Washington. Hence the strong Celtic strain in the distinguished grandson which accounts for the humor, idealism, romantic tendencies, and religious reverie found in his writings. Here are a few passages from his sketch of his farmer parents:

"My father, Chauncey Burroughs, was born December 20, 1803. He received a fair schooling for those times—the three R's—and taught school one or two winters. His reading was the Bible and hymn-book, his weekly secular paper, and a monthly religious paper.

"He was a man of unimpeachable veracity; bigoted and intolerant in his religious and political views, but a good neighbor, a kind father, a worthy citizen, a fond husband, and a consistent member of his church. He improved his farm, paid his debts, and kept his faith. He had no sentiment about things, and was quite unconscious of the beauties of nature over which we make such an ado. 'The primrose by the river's brim' would not have been seen by him at all.

"Father had red hair and a ruddy, freckled face. He was tender-hearted and tearful, but with blustering ways and a harsh, strident voice. Easily moved to emotion, he was as transparent as a child, with a child's lack of self-consciousness. Unsophisticated, he had no art to conceal anything, no guile, and, as Mother used to say, no manners. I doubt if he ever said 'Thank you' in his life; I certainly never heard him. He had nothing to conceal, and could not understand that others might have. I have heard him ask people what certain things cost, men their politics, women their ages, with the utmost ingenuousness.

"He did not like my tendency to books; he was afraid, as I learned later, that I would become a Methodist minister—his pet aversion. He never had much faith in me—less than in any of his children; he doubted if I would ever amount to anything. He saw that I was an odd one, and had tendencies and tastes that he did not sympathize with. He never alluded to my literary work; apparently left it out of his estimate of me. My aims and aspirations were a sealed book to him, as his peculiar religious experiences were to me, yet I reckon it was the same leaven working in us both.

"Altho Father never spoke to me of my writings, Abigail once told me that when she showed him a magazine with some article of mine in, and accompanied by a photograph of me, he looked at it a long time; he said nothing, but his eyes filled with tears. He went to school to the father of Jay Gould, John Gould—the first child born in the town of Roxbury (about 1780 or 1790).

"Mother had but little schooling; she learned to read, but not to write or cipher; hence books and such interests took none of her time. She was one of those uneducated countrywomen of strong natural traits and wholesome instinct, devoted to her children; she bore ten, and nursed them all—a heroic worker, a helpful neighbor, and a provident housewife, with the virtues that belonged to so many farmers' wives in those days, and which we are all glad to be able to enumerate in our mothers.

"She had not a large frame, but was stout; had brown hair and blue eyes, a fine strong brow, and a straight nose with a strong bridge to it. She was a woman of great emotional capacity, who felt more than she thought. She scolded a good deal, but was not especially quick-tempered. She was an old-school Baptist, as was Father.

"She was not of a vivacious or sunny disposition—always a little in shadow, as it seems to me now, given to brooding and to dwelling upon the more serious aspects of life. How little she knew of all that has been done and thought in the world! And yet the burden of it all was, in a way, laid upon her. The seriousness of Revolutionary times, out of which came her father and mother, was no doubt reflected in her own serious disposition. As I have said, her happiness was always shaded, never in a strong light; and the sadness which motherhood, and the care of a large family, and a yearning heart beget was upon her. I see myself in her perpetually. A longing which nothing can satisfy, I share with her. Whatever is most valuable in my books comes from her—the background of feeling, of pity, of love comes from her.

"She was of a very different temperament from Father — much more self-conscious, of a more brooding, inarticulate nature. She was richly endowed with all the womanly instincts and affections. She had a decided preference for Abigail and me among her children, wanted me to go to school, and was always interceding with Father to get me books. She never read one of my books. She died in 1880, at the age of seventy-three. I had published four of my books then.

"I owe to Mother my temperament, my love of nature, my brooding, introspective habit of mind—all those things which in a literary man help to give atmosphere to his work. In her line were dreamers and fishermen and hunters. One of her uncles lived alone in a little house in the woods. His hut was doubtless the original Slabsides. Grandfather Kelly was a lover of solitude, as all dreamers are, and Mother's happiest days, I think, were those spent in the fields after berries. The Celtic element, which I get mostly from her side, has no doubt played an important part in my life. My idealism, my romantic tendencies, are largely her gift.

"In size and physical make-up I am much like my father. I have my father's foot, and I detect many of his ways in my own. My loud and harmless barking, when I am angered, I get from him. The Kellys are more apt to bite. I see myself, too, in my brothers, in their looks, and especially in their weaknesses. Take from me my special intellectual equipment, and I am in all else one of them.

"How fertile and fruitful it is now, but how lonely and bleak the old place looked in that winter landscape the night I drove up from the station in the moonlight after hearing of Father's death! There was a light in the window, but I knew Father would not meet me at the door this time—beleaguering winter without, and Death within!

"Father and Mother! I think of them with inexpressible love and yearning, wrapt in their last eternal sleep. They had, for them, the true religion, the religion of serious, simple, hard-working, God-fearing lives. To believe as they did, to sit in their pews, is impossible to me—the Time-spirit has decreed otherwise; but all I am or can be, or achieve, is to emulate their virtues—my soul can be saved only by a like truthfulness and sincerity."

The charm and simplicity of these sketches are often suggestive of portions of the Souvenirs of Renan. The American sage and literary recluse has indeed so many traits in common with the famous Frenchman, who was also half Celt, that

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* **Barrus, Clara. Our Friend John Burroughs.** Including Biographical Sketches by Mr. Burroughs. With illustrations from photographs. Crown 8vo, pp. 287. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

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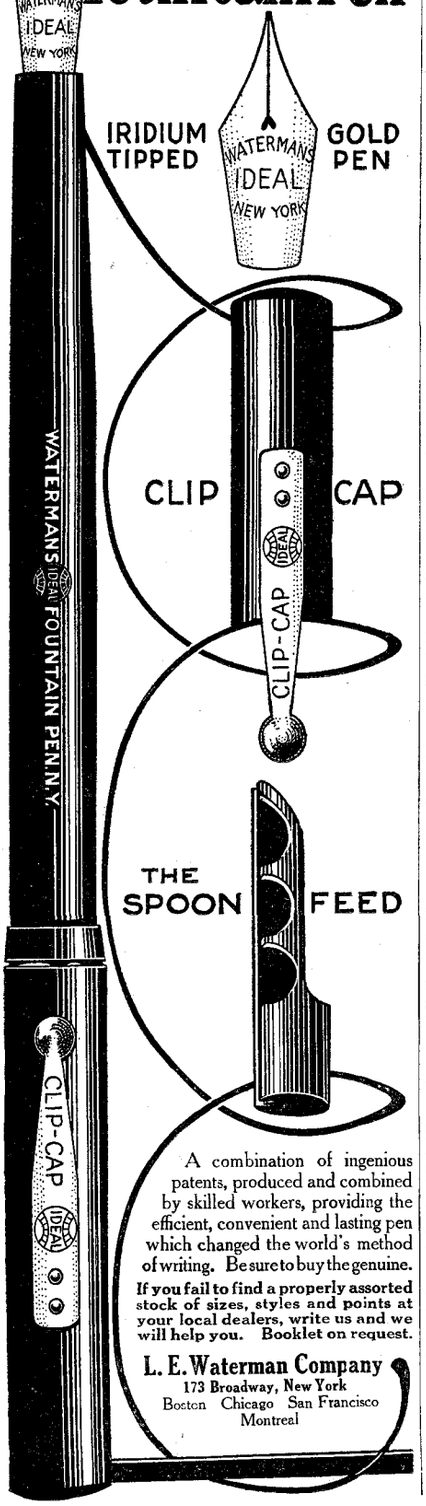

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the comparison seems more than fanciful. His long life, now approaching its eightieth year, has been a happy one. Few men have drunk more deeply of the cup of life without knowing its dregs, or exprest their gratitude more sincerely for the feast spread out by Omnipotence. One thinks of his life as of a long summer day full of beauty, harmony, and splendor, now almost closing in an evening whose approaching sunset is only the softened glow of its morning and noontime. Listen to his words as he faces the coming of night:

"I have aimed to live a sane, normal, healthy life; or, rather, I have an instinct for such a life. I love life, as such, and I am quickly conscious of anything that threatens to check its even flow. I want a full measure of it, and I want it as I do my spring water, clear and sweet and from the original sources. Hence I have always chafed in cities; I must live in the country. Life in the cities is like the water there—a long way from the original sources, and more or less tainted by artificial conditions.

"Such as my books are, the bloom of my life is in them; no morbidity, or discontent, or ill health, or angry passion, has gone to their making. The iridescence of a bird's plumage, we are told, is not something extraneous; it is a prismatic effect. So the color in my books is not paint; it is health. It is probably nothing to brag of; much greater books have been the work of confirmed invalids.

"Life has been to me simply an opportunity to learn and enjoy, and, through my books, to share my enjoyment with others. I have had no other ambition. I have thirsted to know things, and to make the most of them. The universe is to me a grand spectacle that fills me with awe and wonder and joy and with intense curiosity. I have had no such religious burden to bear as my fathers did—the conviction of sin, the struggle, the agony, the despair of a soul that fears it is lost. The fear of hell has never troubled me. Of sin in the theological sense, the imputed sin of Adam's transgression, which so worried the old people, I have not had a moment's concern.

"I undoubtedly lack the heroic fiber. My edge is much easier turned than was that, say, of Thoreau. Austerity would ill become me. You would see through the disguise. Yes, there is much soft rock in my make-up. Is that why I shrink from the wear and tear of the world?

"I could not make anything I chose of myself; I could only be what I am. In my youth I once 'went forward' at a 'protracted meeting,' but nothing came of it. The change in me that I was told would happen did not happen, and I never went again. My nature was too equable, too self-poised, to be suddenly overturned and broken up.

"I am not a bit gregarious. I can not herd with other men and be 'Hail, fellow, well met!' with them as I wish I could. I am much more at home with women; we seem to understand one another better. Put me with a lot of men, and we naturally separate as oil and water separate. On shipboard it is rarely that any of the men take to me, or I to them—I do not smoke or drink or tell stories, or talk business or politics, and the men have little use for me. On my last voyage across the Atlantic, the only man who seemed to notice me, or to whom I felt drawn at all, was a Catholic priest. Real countrymen, trappers, hunters, and farmers, I seem to draw near to."

Mr. Burroughs's biographer could hardly have been better chosen. Fine sympathy and insight have enabled her to penetrate the mazes of a character whose primitiveness and simplicity do not exclude a certain subtlety. She has described, *con amore* and with a literary touch caught from the master, intimate phases of a unique and striking personality. Especially instructive and interesting are the pages which contain the story of the naturalist's inmost literary life; his passionate admiration for Emerson, who was the hero of his youthful idolatry; his literary pursuits, and the wide range of his reading, beginning with the Bible and ending with Maeterlinck.

A SYMPOSIUM ON A THREEFOLD PROBLEM

The Church, the People, and the Age. Edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore, editors of *The Homiletic Review*. Analysis and summary by Clarence Augustine Beckwith. 1914. 9 x 6¼ inches. Pp. 571. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

"Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar, as a sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church I will join with all my heart and all my soul." This is the standard which Abraham Lincoln set up in the matter of qualifications for church membership. Is it sufficient? Are creeds a real hindrance to-day? What serious man of this age is kept out of the Church on account of doctrinal difficulties? To be "Christian," dare a church revert to an Old Testament ethical command? What think ye of Christ?

This volume is a symposium on the threefold problem: Why are so many people indifferent to the claims of the Church? How much or how little should we make of the historic creeds? What is the relation of theology to the other fields of human endeavor, such as philosophy and science? Here 105 eminent thinkers combine to clear up the situation. A symposium is like a looking-glass: in it we may see ourselves as others see us. We may here behold all the attractive and all the offensive traits of the various isms that sooner or later must come to terms with the realities of the spiritual life. Doctors, historians, poets, preachers, latitudinarians, optimists, philosophers, Scotchmen, Germans, psychologists, statisticians, lawyers, editors, and many other research workers are here. There are over ninety doctors of various degrees. And the result, with its unexpected agreements and its violent contrasts, is interesting and exhaustive. It proves that the world is wide-awake to the question of church influence. The burden of most of the contributors is that the Church must be doing something to meet the needs of men to-day. Christianity is a man's religion; it must satisfy the intelligence of an age trained to compare values. There is practical unanimity that Mr. Lincoln's test is a good one—so far as it goes: but most of the eminent writers feel that Christianity will have failed of its distinctive mission unless it gives men the much-needed power to reach this exalted ideal.

The large volume is encyclopedic in its array of the facts of creedal history. An appendix gives the texts of the historic creeds; another, the established forms for the reception of members; a third, new forms suggested by various contributors.

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One very interesting feature is found in the biographical notes given of each contributor; they are a kind of theological Who's Who, which supplies, in the bibliographies, the credentials for the varying authorities. The volume is splendidly put up. Ninety good portraits lend a personal interest to the text. The editors have drawn upon the representative men in their various fields of activity, and have produced a comprehensive synopsis of the present situation in the churches of Christendom which should be very useful to both the student and the worker in the field.

COMPLETION OF THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

The Catholic Encyclopedia. In Sixteen Volumes, with Index. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Edward A. Pace, Condé B. Pallen, Thomas J. Shahan, and John J. Wynne, assisted by numerous collaborators. New York: The Encyclopedia Press.

After ten years of labor the editors of this key to Catholic learning have completed their task, crowning it appropriately with an exhaustive index-volume of nearly a thousand pages. As one scans page after page of the index, one marvels at the mass of erudite information garnered within the fifteen volumes to which this is the key —the open-sesame to nearly one million subjects.

As the work of nearly 4,000 scholars, the Catholic Encyclopedia is not only a monument of painstaking thoroughness and catholicity in range and treatment of subjects, but a magnificent mosaic, pieced together with skill, and embellished with illustrations of surpassing value. Encircling the globe with the invisible thread of Faith, the editors have taken tribute from all parts and from all ages, and have thus provided one of the most exhaustive histories ever compiled. Consult it wherever one may, the Catholic Encyclopedia will be found calm, comprehensive, and elucidating. It is temperate in spirit, each theme presented with fairness and impartiality, in scholarly fulness and convenient arrangement. Only after extended use does one begin to appreciate the work at its true worth. To such use, spread over several years, it has been subjected by the writer, who has tested it severely in every one of the twenty or more branches of which it treats. Tried in this way, it has never failed. As a book of reference it has already become a valuable addition to the literature of our time, an indispensable adjunct to every well-equipped library. As history, it is more interesting than many romances

The index-volume fully confirms the impression of solidity and thoroughness made by the work itself, which, considered typographically and pictorially, is a splendid specimen of book-making. Thus has been brought to conclusion a work which is bound to take special rank among the reference-books of the world. The man who had mastered the contents of the Catholic Encyclopedia could be said to possess a liberal education.

A Bad Knock.—"Opportunity really knocks at many a door."

"Then why don't more of us succeed better?"

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There is no guest too fastidious, no occasion too formal or too important for

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Its irreproachable quality commends it to the most exacting epicure. And it is so readily adapted to the character of the meal—light or hearty as the case may be—that in each instance it seems exactly the fitting key to the occasion.

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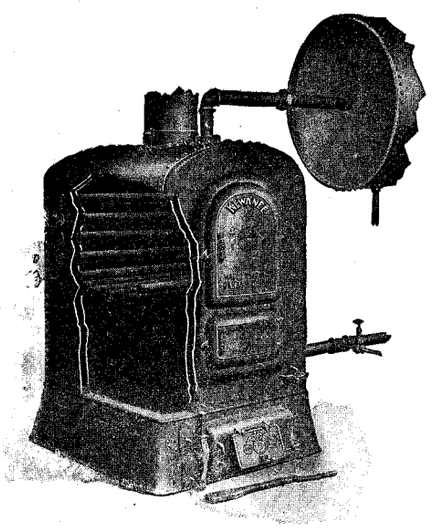

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CURRENT POETRY

POETS of bygone years seem alive again, as hitherto unpublished specimens of their work are given to the world. Unlike the poems by Keats which were printed in the London *Times* some months ago, the two sonnets which we quote below are really representative of his genius. These, too, were recently published in *The Times*. They make the great poet seem vividly human, these exquisite records of some after-dinner playfulness. As *The Times* says: "They give him to our eyes before disappointment and disease laid their ravaging hands upon him, and he stands out a frank, enthusiastic English boy, with his astounding genius burning in him and illuminating his joy in life."

On Receiving a Laurel Crown from Leigh Hunt

BY JOHN KEATS

Minutes are flying swiftly, and as yet
  Nothing unearthly has enticed my brain
  Into a delphic labyrinth—I would fain
Catch an immortal thought to pay the debt
I owe to the kind poet who has set
  Upon my ambitious head a glorious gain.
  Two bending laurel sprigs—'tis nearly pain
To be conscious of such a coronet.
Still time is fleeting, and no dream arises
  Gorgeous as I would have it—only I see
A trampling down of what the world most prizes.
  Turbans and crowns and blank regality;
And then I run into most wild surmises
  Of all the many glories that may be.

To the Ladies Who Saw Me Crowned

BY JOHN KEATS

What is there in the universal earth
  More lovely than a wreath from the bay-tree?
  Haply a halo round the moon—a glee
Circling from three sweet pairs of lips in mirth;
And haply you will say the dewy birth
  Of morning roses—ripplings tenderly
  Spread by the halcyon's breast upon the sea—
But these comparisons are nothing worth.
Then there is nothing in the world so fair?
  The silvery tears of April? Youth of May?
Or June that breathes out life for butterflies?
  No—none of these can from my favorite bear
Away the palm—yet shall it ever pay
  Due reverence to your most sovereign eyes.

Miss Edith Thomas has selected too formal a title for her characteristically delicate verses. The last stanza has the effect of an epigram. The poem appears in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

A Song of the Evanescent

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

Where is the dew of the morning
  That jeweled the leaf and the flower?
Exhaled on the air without warning—
  Gone in one sunlighted hour!
Yes, but there comes a new morning,
  New gems for the grass and the bower.

Where is the sweet of the lily—
  The lure of the gauzy-winged fly?
Winnowed away, willy-nilly,
  The flower all withered and dry!
But, to-morrow, will bloom a new lily,
  Lifting its cup to the sky.

Where is the song of the veery—
  Song of a nest in the boughs?

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Is love in his bosom grown weary,
With leaves in midsummer adrowse?
There will come a new Spring with its veery,
Waking new amorous vows.

And where is that heart-of-a-lover,
With the joy, with the rapture, it shed?—
Buried, where none can discover,
Its grave hath no stone at the head!
To-morrow there comes a new lover—
But wakes not the heart that is dead.

Florence Earle Coates's keen and sympathetic observation of nature is displayed in this poem, which we take from *The Bellman*. "A myriad pleasure-bells of mottled gold" is a beautiful phrase.

Jewel-Weed

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Thou lonely, dew-wet mountain road,
Traversed by toiling feet each day,
What rare enchantment maketh thee
Appear so gay?

Thy sentinels, on either hand
Rise tamarack, birch, and balsam-fir,
O'er the familiar shrubs that greet
The wayfarer;

But here's a magic cometh new—
A joy to gladden thee, indeed:
This passionate out-flowering of
The jewel-weed.

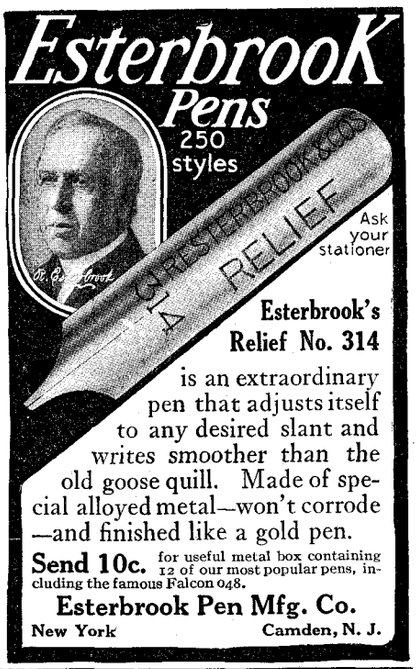
That now, when days are growing drear,
As summer dreams that she is old,
Hangs out a myriad pleasure-bells
Of mottled gold!

Thine only, these, thou lonely road!
Tho hands that take, and naught restore,
Rob thee of other treasured things,
Thine these are, for

A fairy, cradled in each bloom,
To all who pass the charmed spot
Whispers in warning:—"Friend, admire,—
But touch me not!

"Leave me to blossom where I sprung,
A joy untarnished shall I seem;
Pluck me, and you dispel the charm
And blur the dream!"

But beauty dwells not only in "dew-wet mountain roads"; stone pavements, also, echo her footsteps. Mr. Rutherford McLeod has found her in London, and celebrates her in an effective poem printed



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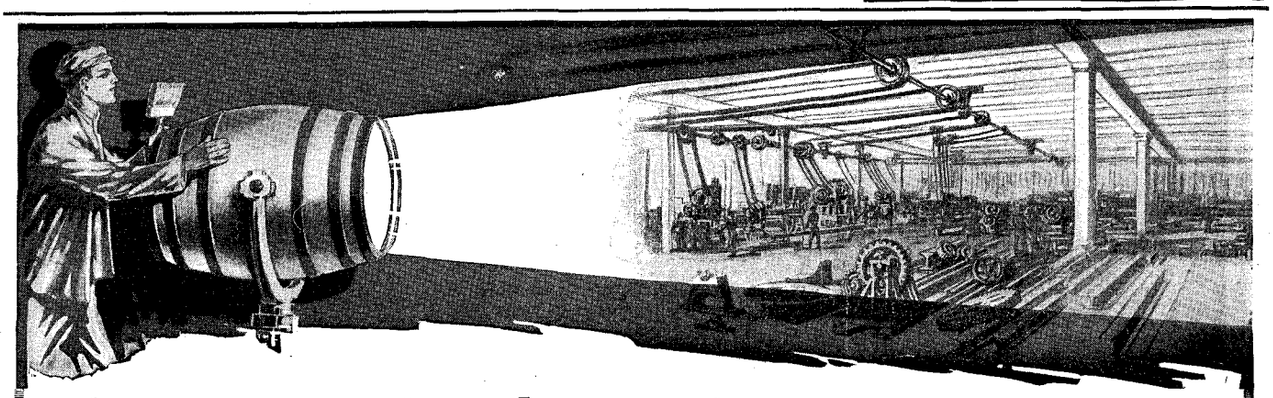

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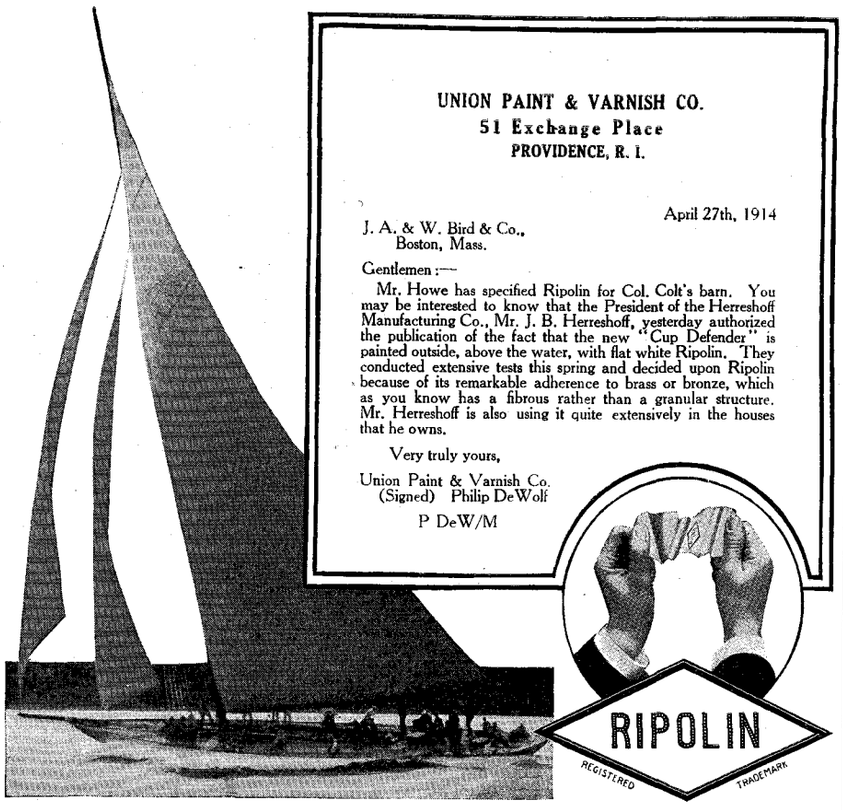
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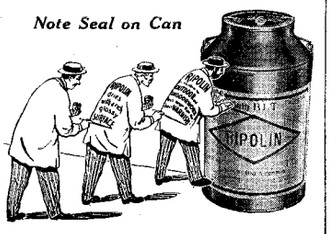

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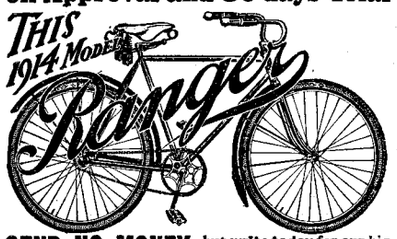

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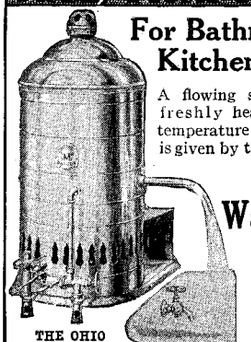

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in *The New Weekly*. Such a succession of rimed couplets would, written by a less skilful poet, be monotonous. The length of the poem forces us to omit a part of it.

London

BY RUTHERFORD MCLEOD

There is no town but London town:
I go wandering up and down,
Round and round and round about,
Back and forth, and in and out,
From light to shade, from shade to light,
In the dawn and through the night.
When sleep scours all her streets of men,
And morning pours them back again,
I go wandering like a shade,
The loneliest creature God has made,
And yet akin with all the earth,
And all that flesh has brought to birth,
And all I touch and all I see,
O I am that, and that is me!
I love the tramp of human feet,
To feel the world's great pulses beat,
I love the triumphant roar of strife,
The clashing armaments of life! . . . . . .
O when the fog falls like a shroud
And smothers up the human crowd,
And I can only sense and smell
The living things I love so well,
And Death lurks slyly within reach,
And springs to warn men with a screech
And a dull gleam of lampish eyes
That life is short and all flesh dies,
Then mystery walks at my right hand
And leads me to a mystic land,
A land of wan and muffled sound,
A land of undiscovered ground,
Where I must walk with silent lips
Beside a River whose dim ships,
Ghost cargoed and faint jeweled, glide
With and against an unseen tide;
And yellow wasps bestar the air,
And angels stand with wild bright hair,
And men walk nearer to God's throne
Because they find themselves alone.
And when the rain comes silvering down,
O then I love this London town!
When Day has closed her drowsed lids up,
And Night shades life like some dark cup
Whose wine is spilt in golden dreams,
Then are the streets like shining streams,
And I in my battle-ship of fire
Hiss my mad way, my heart a lyre.
With delving feet and soaring wings
I am quick to the searching touch of things,
The ruddy arms of men, that gleam
Out of the darkness like a dream
Of fateful power; the piteous moon,
A fearful spirit come too soon,
Affronted by the storm-wind's breath,
Dying a mournful, misty death;
The lamps, those spiders of the night,
Spinning their wavering threads of light,
Seeking all heaven and earth to span,
From man to God, and God to man;
The thunder of a passing train,
Which belches out its hideous pain
Against the howling of the wind,
Streaming its Titan hair behind;
And then the quiet suburban streets,
Where still the mighty muffled beats
Of London's heart keep time with mine,
And London's distant lamps still shine
Reflected, hovering in the skies,
A burning moth with golden eyes.
Men say I love not London town,
Because I sing of hill and down,
Because I feel the insistent goad
Which drives me out upon the road
To seek the wide eternal green
That washes mind and spirit clean;
And leave the trodden streets behind,
And leap to meet the unfettered wind,
And dance, because of budding trees,
And wing my longing to gray seas!
But O, the dust beneath my feet
Is doubly dear and doubly sweet,
That I shall tread it back again
To London streets and London men!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

THE one trouble with limelight is that the object of its illumination must be "made up" in order to show off well. More than that, it is not a light that permits one to judge completely of a character; the person being shown, so to speak, in plane. To the limelight of the theater the limelight of the press bears a close resemblance in these particulars. The man who is head-lined, cartooned, and editorialized is presented to the public often so distorted from the familiar outlines of a human being that the fact that he is a three-dimensional individual—in other words, has likes and dislikes and human instincts, aspirations and failings like the rest of us, and outside of the situation in which the news figures him—frequently quite escapes the reader. One whom the limelight has touched recently is Governor Ammons of Colorado. As a principal figure in the strike war he has become a figure of national interest. It is pleasant, for a change, to get a peep behind the scenes and view him in the form of a plain human being. The Pueblo, Colorado, *Chieftain* offers us this opportunity. Here we find the man behind the mask that the cartoonists have drawn for him. We find, to our surprize, "a little man physically, slight of health, almost totally blind." We find, too, one whose "life has been devoted to experimental agriculture, to the problems of irrigation, to the development of the stock-raising industry, and to the organization of institutes, fairs, schools, and colleges, calculated to teach the benefits of a country life." It was because of this activity, we read, that, some twenty-four years ago, this little man was thrust into State politics:

In the campaign of 1890 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives; his candidacy at that time was a good deal of a joke. He was derided as a cowboy without education or experience. No one thought he had a show of election. A prominent lawyer was his opponent. This attorney, sure of his ground, seeking to add to the gaiety of the campaign, challenged the cowboy to a joint discussion in every precinct of their county. Ammons accepted with all of the enthusiasm of his opinions. Old-timers still talk about these debates. The cowboy beat the lawyer in every precinct and was elected by an overwhelming majority, altho the district was politically opposed to his party.

Since that election, Ammons has never been a willing candidate for office, his hobby has always been, as it is to-day, the betterment of country life. Nevertheless, having immediately become a valuable asset to the Democratic party, he was reelected two years later, made Speaker of

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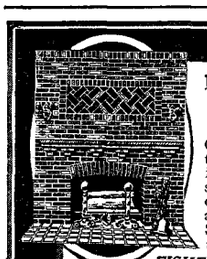

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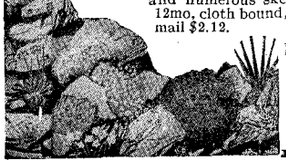

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the House during the years of '93 and '94, and in the four years was responsible for many reform laws which came upon the statute-books of the State during that time through a wave of reconstruction. In 1896, he declined further election because of ill-health, but he was again nominated to the State Senate in 1898 and elected by a large plurality. Again he was forced to leave the work of the State because of his health, but in 1904 was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1906 was reelected, but deposed with Governor Alva Adams because of a bitter court political fight.

He devoted his spare energies to country-uplift work, and in 1912, much against his will, was nominated for Governor of Colorado and swept into the State House by 51,000 plurality. But three or four counties in the State were against him. He even carried Denver by 1,700 votes in spite of the most active campaign in all of the city precincts to bring about his defeat. His home county, casting 900 votes and normally 600 Republican, gave him a majority over the Progressive and the Republican total vote of 540. Douglas, a strong Republican county, where he had formerly lived, casting some 800 votes, gave him a plurality of 385.

To the people of his own State Governor Ammon's virtues are well known. That he works sixteen hours a day more often than not they can see for themselves. And there are records to show that when he was in the legislature he missed just three days' attendance, and then on account of illness. He never missed an important roll-call. It was such virtues as these that gave the people of Colorado confidence enough in him to place him in his present office. They are virtues bred of the simple and yet interesting life that he has led from boyhood. His father's people were among the first white people to settle in North Carolina, his mother's were the first of the Pennsylvania Dutch. He was born on a farm in Macon County, North Carolina, in 1860, emigrating with his family to Colorado at the age of eleven. At that age, it appears, he already felt himself a laborer worthy of his hire:

Young Ammons did not waste any time getting a job; he applied to a woolen-factory. He was so small of stature that the superintendent was not impressed. It happened, however, that a Mr. Higginbottom, the owner of the factory, was present. He looked down upon the lad and said, "Oh, John, try him, anyway." That summer Ammons worked for a wage of $5 a week, a fortune to him. In the fall the family moved to a ranch in Jefferson County. The land could not support an invalid man, his wife, young Ammons, and four sisters. Along about Christmas, through the mother's persuasion, the children came to Denver to enter school. The present Governor was then fourteen years old and had never had a day's schooling in his life.

He cut wood at $3 a week to get money to buy schoolbooks. He worked in a laundry, but the man failed to pay him his wages. He obtained a position lighting

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street-lamps, walking sixty blocks each night. For this labor he received $16 a month. He then found an occupation that lasted him for several years—circulation manager of the Denver *Times*. By these various occupations and through his studies during his spare time, in a year and six months he was enabled to graduate from common school and to enter high school. During his high-school career he was so fortunate as to secure temporary work on Saturdays when neither his circulation work nor his studies interfered, thus adding to his income.

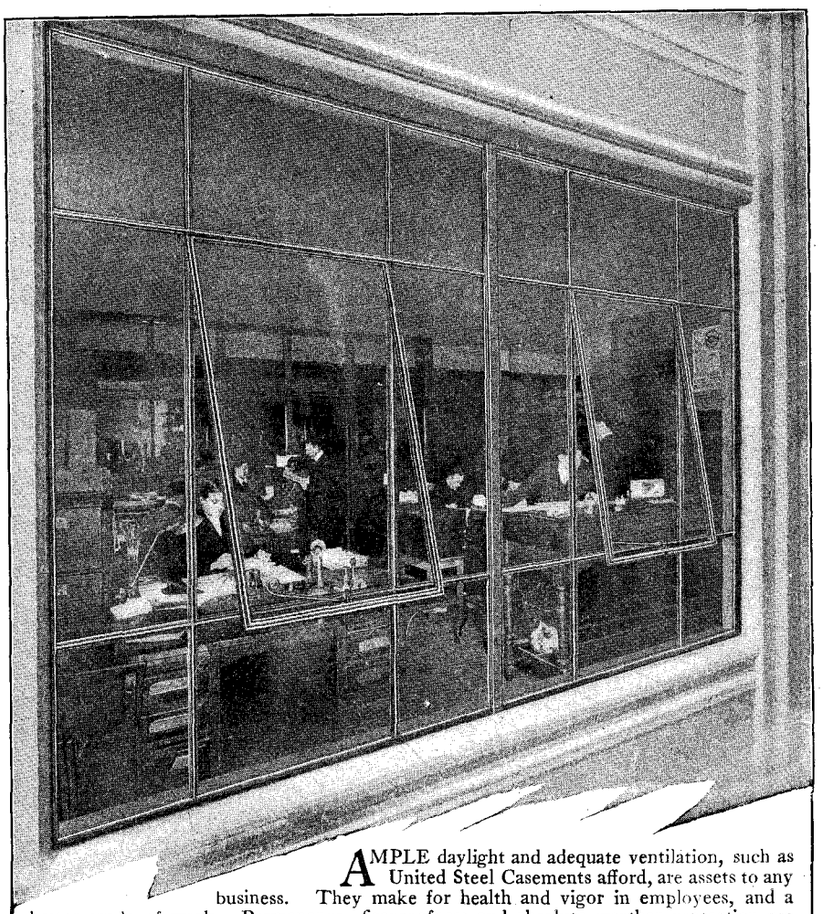
It was at this time that young Ammons first evolved a scheme to become a financier. With a boy partner he built a furnace out of disused bricks and collected tin cans which were part of the refuse of the Platte River banks. These cans were melted and the product placed upon the market. The first day's output was tremendously successful—it netted $3.50; but soon afterward the business of the firm slumped, and when it fell to the point of a profit of less than 50 cents per day for the two, they agreed to quit.

The present Governor, not all discouraged, went into the business of fishing for sun-perch, for which there was then a market of 25 cents a pail. The fishing-place, now a populous center of Denver, was then far in the suburbs, the land about being garden tracts. This gave him an opportunity for garden work, which also added to the family income.

There were other sources which Ammons found to aid the family. On his way home at night along the railroad-tracks it was possible to pick up coal enough for the fuel necessary to the household. The first tragedy in Ammons's life came when he was fifteen years of age. He had measles. From that time until to-day his eyes have seriously troubled him. He finished high school, but because of his eyesight he was obliged to abandon all ambition of a college course.

During the summer of 1880 he persuaded *The Times* to send him to Breckenridge, Colo., a mountainous district of the State, to write articles concerning the mines. He endeavored besides to increase his income by hunting, wild game at that time being in abundance and the meat easy of sale. He did fairly well during the summer, when the second tragedy entered his life. While after deer one day a companion, by accident, shot him, the ball entering near the right temple. The shooting occurred about daylight. The boys were then near timber-line and the weather was extremely cold. Young Ammons lay until four o'clock that afternoon unconscious in the snow. His hands and his feet were frozen. His companion was too frightened to leave him. When, finally, he returned to consciousness, with the companion's aid he walked three miles to camp. While not proving fatal, the bullet wound augmented his already partially ruined eyesight. It was eleven months before he was able to take permanent employment. He secured his old place as circulator on *The Times* and was shortly promoted to a position in the business office and from this to the reading of proof. For two years he followed those occupations, finally becoming city editor.

As may be imagined, the close work



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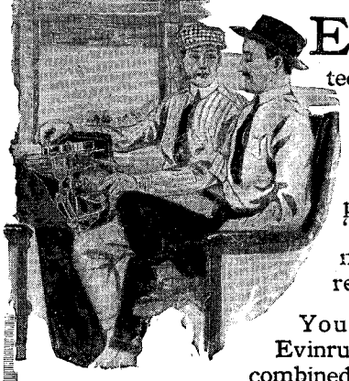

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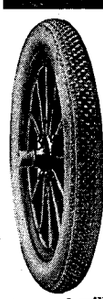

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THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
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entailed by these latter pursuits practically annihilated what sight he had left, and he was compelled to resign from his editorial duties almost as soon as he accepted them. His regret, however, was not so much because of the position that he had lost as for the lost opportunity to learn and study. "I feel," he is reported to have said, "that those two years were the greatest education I ever enjoyed, and had I had five years more in the same employment, I believe it would have made a great difference in my life." Ammons's life now turned toward farm and ranching pursuits. The account continues:

Shortly after leaving newspaper work Ammons, with a partner, settled on 80 acres in Douglas County, Colorado. They were there twenty-five years. From twenty head of cattle in the beginning they became finally to own 1,400 head and a large number of acres. They did all their own range work, did their own cooking for a time, cut timber, drove ox-teams, and skidded logs.

One winter, when times were especially hard, Ammons skidded 5,000 ties to a railroad then building and never had a pair of gloves or overshoes. When the herd of cattle numbered from 1,200 to 1,400 head, Ammons was so familiar with its care that he knew every one individually.

The partnership was finally dissolved. Ammons to-day owns a quarter interest in a ranch of 4,500 acres in Middle Park, Colo. The development of the ranch is in its infancy.

Governor Ammons has never been a money-maker. To-day he is not even moderately well-to-do. The executive mansion which in Colorado is the residence which happens to be rented by the chief executive is a modest home on a modest street, such as might be occupied by a fairly prosperous merchant. The Governor's family live in the utmost simplicity and are democratic to the extreme.

Governor Ammons's popularity in Colorado lies largely in the confidence of the people of the State, not only because of the things he has accomplished, but on account of the universal belief by friends and enemies alike in his honesty, integrity, and honor.

They know, for instance, that he organized and is the father of the Denver Stock Show Association, which owns to-day permanent buildings valued at more than a half million dollars. In the nine years of its existence he has been its only president, and to-day there is but one larger association of its sort in the United States.

Five years ago Colorado had a struggling agricultural college whose students numbered less than 200. Ammons was placed at the head of its board of directors, and through his efforts it is now one of the great agricultural colleges of the nation, with a studentship of more than 1,000. No man in the State has been so influential in the building of country schools. At one time he was an active member of three educational boards. He was one of the organizers of the National Live

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Stock Association; he was for some time president of the State Cattle Association, and has been president of many agricultural institutes, cattle-breeding clubs, and country-welfare societies.

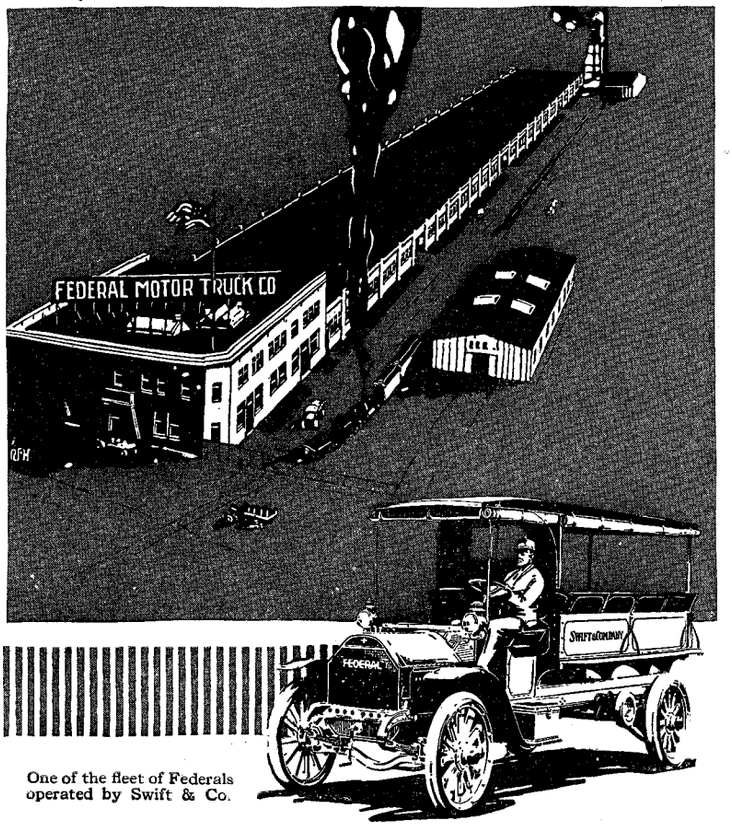
It has been twelve years since he has been able to read because of his failing eyesight.

This is something of a story of the man who to-day faces a great industrial crisis and who never had a personal acquaintance with either the coal operators or the men who control the United Mine Workers of America until his advent as Governor of Colorado, and since that time has had only the most casual relationship with them; a man whose life's labor has been in the environment and habitat of those who are struggling for a fair living compensation.

"I believe in the laws of our State," he said. "I believe they are quite as good laws as those which have been enacted by other States of the Union. I feel that it is my duty to enforce them, so far as my power goes, without prejudice. Those laws provide for the protection of life and property, for the equality of the rich and the poor, for the right of every man to seek and, if possible, obtain employment, and on these laws I will rest my case with the people of this State and this country."

DR. LANGLEY, DISCOVERER OF THE AIR

CROWDED by the big events of the last few days, the accounts of the trial of the Langley aerodrome by Glenn Curtiss on May 28 have been sadly abbreviated in the newspapers. Some doubt its success or importance, but others believe that the experiment at Hammondsport firmly and finally establishes Samuel Pierpont Langley as the inventor of the first successful heavier-than-air machine. His machine, known heretofore as *Langley's Folly*, according to reports has proved itself to be the grandparent of all aeroplanes, by flying for ten minutes over the waters of Lake Keuka. In aeronautics it was a flight of moment, and the crowd that lined the shore and saw the old machine, resurrected from its tomb in the Smithsonian Institution and rehabilitated, soar forth in all its clumsy bulk and actually fly, smoothly and safely, across the lake, were justified in paying the tribute of a cheer to the sturdy aircraft and the genius of its inventor. The last time that *Langley's Folly* flew there were no cheers, but only laughter. It was on the Potomac River in 1903, and on that occasion, guided by Langley's assistant, Professor Manly, the machine behaved far more like an ill-natured turtle longing for its favorite element than like the bird it was supposed to resemble. The trouble was that Langley, through a closer knowledge of science than observation of nature, decided that his machine must be thrown into the air by springs, regarding a rise



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Federal trucks, to any packer, will mean not only considerably smaller investment in delivery equipment, but a very much smaller operating cost.

We are prepared to prove this to your satisfaction by the experience of many other concerns in your line; and shall be very glad, in addition, to go into your own delivery problems in detail.

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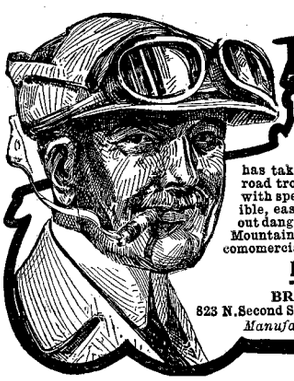

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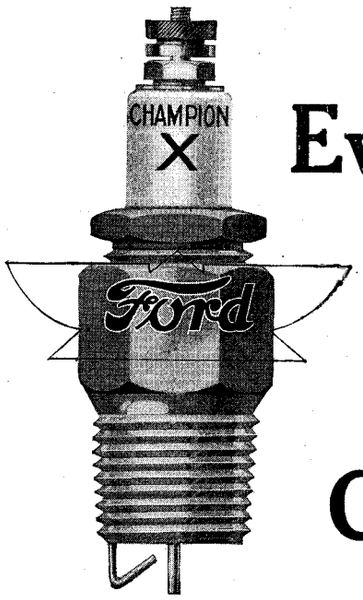

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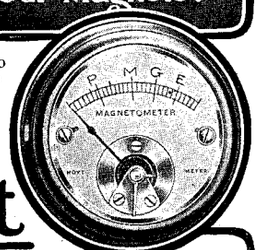

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shows continuously just what your magneto is doing; warns you when it is getting too weak, and indicates its condition so that you may keep it right in shape to give that smart, snappy spark necessary for a lively motor. The saving in gasoline, due to perfect combustion with your magneto working efficiently, will soon pay for the magnetometer, which **costs only $4.00.** Our free booklet B will be mailed to any Ford owner interested. If you cannot buy a Hoyt at your garage or hardware dealer's, write to us.

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from the earth as impossible. Had he even so much as noticed a fat hen fly over a barn-yard fence he must have seen that the latter method was practicable enough. To fly as he proposed, he would have been compelled not only to copy but improve upon the flight of a bird. The Providence *Journal* refers briefly to Langley's awkward attempts at flying:

As Langley and Manly declared at the time, the only trouble was the launching. Professor Manly, daringly attempting flight, used the method the pioneers always resorted to. They would jump from an elevated station. So long as it was doubtful if they could sustain themselves in the air, how could they hope to rise from the ground? That suggested lifting yourself by your boot-straps.

So, like Darius Green, the bold Manly essayed to soar from the roof of a houseboat, with the Potomac River to catch him and a fleet of small craft handy to pull him out. And like D. Green it was

> Jimminy! what a jump!
> Flutt'rin' an' flound'rin', all'n a lump!

Congress withheld further appropriations for any such fool experiments. The fact was disregarded that large models had made a convincing showing before the man-carrying machine was constructed. Dr. Langley was confident that he had demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight. And he had. But it was useless, at that time, to try to explain that the thing catapulted from the houseboat had not had a fair chance to show what it could do.

In the first trial the front wings had caught in the launching-gear, causing the machine to be jerked straight over the edge of the roof into the Potomac. At the second attempt, it was toppled over backward by the catching of the rear wings. . . . . .

Considering that aeronautical science, since it developed to practical account, has not failed to make profound acknowledgments to the contributions of Langley, whether the old machine could fly or not would signify little. It must be a great satisfaction, nevertheless, to everybody concerned to have it proved. There is now no doubt whatsoever that, before others took up the task which Langley was unfortunately compelled to relinquish, a successful heavier-than-air machine was in existence.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable things about *Langley's Folly* is that so slight a defect as the mode of launching was not discovered and remedied at once. The New York *Press* says:

With it all, one question naturally comes to mind: In all the years while *Langley's Folly* stood in the museum at Washington, after being fished up from the bottom of the Potomac, how many men were there that knew why it did not fly? The plans and the machine were open to aviators and inventors. Were there not, years ago—even before Langley died—some aviators or inventors that could have told Langley the fault lay only in the springs?

If not, however, it is not difficult to

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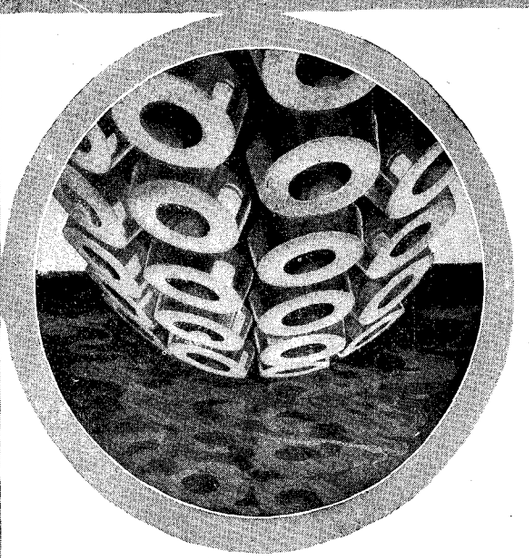
understand the reason. Things buried in museums are rarely paid the compliment of intelligent investigation. They are regarded as defunct and bloodless curiosities, and are smiled at, mused over briefly, and passed by. In his own time the pressure of ridicule was so great that Langley worked alone and had neither the spur of encouragement nor the clarifying draft of intelligent criticism to aid him in seeing his error. His blunder, like many another small and large, lay in the details that were taken for granted, and such an error is always the most difficult to detect. Except for this little matter of launching, Langley had solved practically all the problems that have confronted experimenters in aviation. The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* enumerates the principles discovered by Langley, which he fought for, and which have all subsequently been established by his successors:

Dr. Langley and his assistant, Charles M. Manly, by designing and constructing a suitable motor, surmounted the last formidable, the hardest, the centuries-old obstacle in the development of an aeroplane adapted to human flight. This was a gasoline-engine of 52 horse-power, weighing 200 pounds and competent to run for many hours under full load. Moreover, Dr. Langley and his assistant had provided for both inherent stability and effective manipulation of the machine in flight. The pilot could control the poise and course by several devices. He could shift his weight some feet in either direction. He could elevate and depress the rear double rudder, which when untouched insured steady longitudinal poise on the principle introduced by Penaud. He could steer to right and left by turning about its vertical axis a wind-vane rudder below and rearward of the boat. The wings were set at a dihedral angle; the lines of lift, propeller thrust, and forward resistance passed through the centroid, or near it, thus providing for projectile and gravitational stability.

As early as 1896, Dr. Langley had proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the riddle of the air was solved. For some years his whole attention had been devoted to the problem of flying, and in that year a tiny model, heavier than air, but incapable of holding a man, was the culmination of his investigations and experiments. The Grand Rapids *Press* mentions these flights:

In 1896 his aerodrome twice sustained itself in air for nearly two minutes, covering half a mile on each trip, and settling gently into the water, when the engine stopt for want of fuel and water. As this miniature aeroplane weighed only thirty pounds, it could carry only enough fuel to run its engine a minute and a half; but it was a full-fledged aeroplane in design. For the next seven years he devoted his spare moments to building a machine large enough to carry a man. Repeated accidents in launching the craft exhausted all available funds, the public laughter



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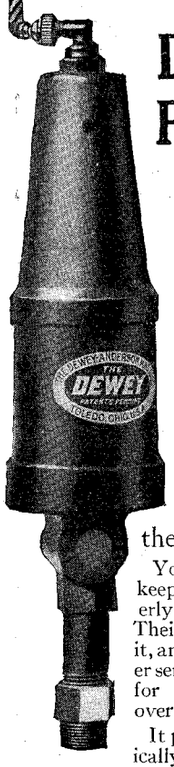

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over *Langley's Folly* kept Congress from financing further efforts, and experiments were abandoned without the completed machine ever having been free in the air. But Langley to the day of his death protested that the principle was correct and that the machine would fly. Curtiss has now demonstrated that Langley was right.

A short account of Mr. Curtiss's flight, taken from the New York *American*, relates how this was accomplished:

Guided by the master-hand of Glenn H. Curtiss, the clumsy, ungraceful mass of steel and canvas, to which Prof. Samuel P. Langley gave his money, his genius, and finally his life, soared above Lake Keuka this afternoon in a ten-minute flight, proving the dream of its inventor.

Resurrected from the Smithsonian Institution, where it has lain for over a decade, an object of ridicule and sneers, the first practical heavier-than-air flying craft the world ever saw demonstrated its worth convincingly. It needed only the power of a modern motor and the skill of a modern birdman. Thus equipped, its success was a matter of little difficulty.

Transported to Hammondsport two weeks ago by permission of the Government, the queer-looking craft was submitted to a thorough overhauling at the hands of the Curtiss experts. Nothing was added to its original equipment; nothing was taken away. Except for new canvas and new wires in place of those which rotted away, the machine was just as it was when it dropt into the Potomac eleven years ago. . . . . .

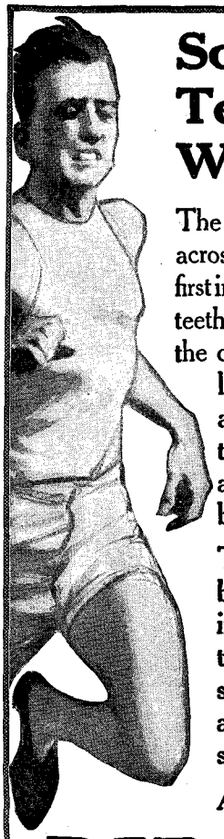
Dr. Charles D. Walcott and Dr. Albert F. Zahm, of the Smithsonian Institution, watched the trial. All Keuka County was gathered about the shores of the lake when the ancient machine was wheeled out in front of the hangars and Curtiss took his seat at the wheel.

Without the slightest hesitation of movement, the air-ship lumbered across the starting-ground. As Curtiss tilted the elevating planes, it swept upward, higher and higher, until it was far above the tree-tops.

For ten minutes, while the crowd cheered madly, Curtiss sailed back and forth over the water. When he landed, the machine took the ground without a jar.

Explicit tho this account is, there has lately been some doubt exprest as to the actual value of this trial of the old aeroplane. According to one dispatch, not only the first attempt by Curtiss, but two succeeding ones as well, proved futile, and the most that the plane did was to hop along the water. The New York *Tribune* says:

It is undoubtedly true that Glenn H. Curtiss succeeded in raising the old machine from the lake, but the performance certainly could not be considered a bona-fide flight in that the machine did not rise more than two feet and was unable to remain in the air. Curtiss has continued his experiments and attributes the failure of the machine to fly to the fact that more weight was carried than Langley had intended and that the old motor built by Charles M. Manly did not deliver sufficient power.



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Curtiss still believes that he can fly the plane and has spent much time in tuning up the motor and changing the pitch of the propellers. He made two attempts to-day to fly it, but the best he could do was barely to raise the pontoons from the water.

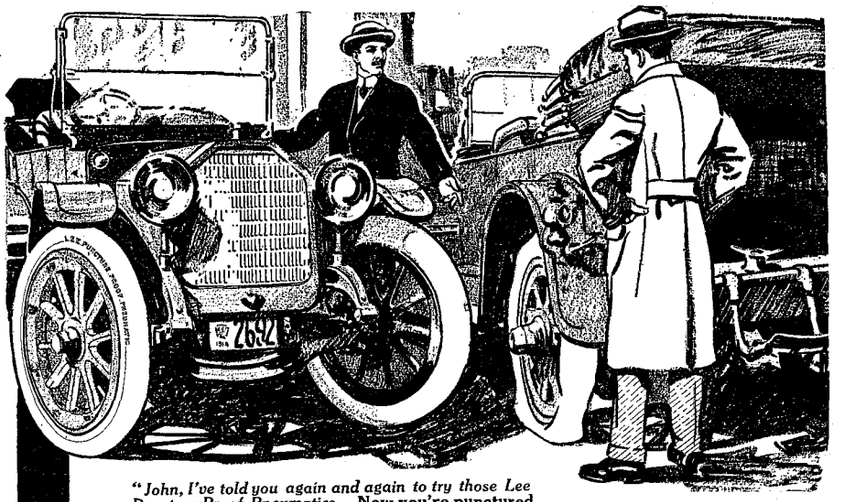
Dr. A. F. Zahm, of the Smithsonian Institution, is here in the capacity of official observer of the proceedings. The Curtiss Company gave out nothing except what actually occurred at the time of the first trial, but it appears that some of the agencies through which the news was distributed sent it out in such form as to cause exaggeration in the publication by newspapers.

A MOVIE HUNT IN THE FAR NORTH

PERHAPS the most interesting motion-picture dramas are those whose scene is set by Nature herself and the actors, posing without rehearsal, play out the tragedies and comedies of their existence as creatures of the wilds. Those who have seen the Paul Rainey hunting-pictures, shown in nearly every city and town in Europe and America for the last three years, have undoubtedly realized their superior thrill over any "tame" drama that has ever been staged for the screen. There is soon to be a second Paul Rainey, so we learn from *The Movie Pictorial*, in the person of Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt, a noted big-game hunter and naturalist, who has lately invaded the arctic circle with a motion camera, and who in this magazine tells some of his experiences in the wild life "north of sixty-three." In Glacier Bay, Alaska, the first stop, the party made many futile attempts to photograph his Excellency the Eagle; always the keen eyes won out against the lens; there would be a hoarse scream, and Uncle Sam's favorite bird would dart like a rocket into the heavens. Persistence was finally victor, however, and the noiseless camera-gunner was at last able to surprize one of the birds busy devouring an immense salmon. His scream of wrath when he finally discovered the trick availed him nothing; an everlasting record of his greed has been secured, and will doubtless be revealed in time to millions of laughing onlookers. The cinema is no respecter of the dignity of a king of birds. The party next turned to the pastime of stalking moose. Captain Kleinschmidt writes:

Beneath a leaden sky we descended a steep hill and pierced far into the fir growths of a wide valley, where we encountered a snow-storm. An icy north wind drove the stinging white flakes before it the better part of one day. The guides looked optimistic, however. Pictures were certain—for the white layer that covered the earth would reveal the track of every passer-by—man or animal.

Each spring the caribou migrate from southwestern Alaska to the northern barren lands, usually in three herds of



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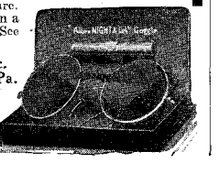

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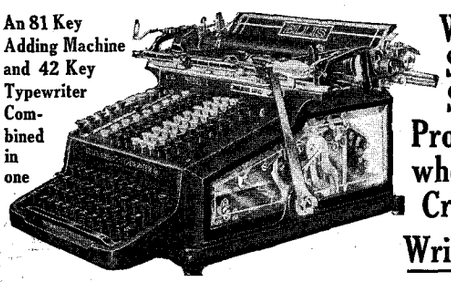

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from eight to fifteen thousand head. Next morning one of these herds was sighted making for a divide at a long swift trot, a tossing sea of antlers, led by an old bull who set the pace. With a thousand-mile journey still before them, they hardly noticed the merry clicking of our camera as it recorded the passage. Past us and far down the valley they fled. The old, battle-scarred warriors flanked the herd, kept order, and appeared restlessly on the alert for an assault. Behind them they left a hard-packed trail and a good many yards of invaluable film.

One thing leads to another, in camera-hunting as in other pursuits. The captain tells an interesting story of the hunting of bruin, and how one such expedition led to a "feature story" that was quite unexpected:

When the sun had found a thin spot in the gray sky it peeped through, whereupon the bruin family, lured by the warmth, proceeded to venture forth. One of our solemn-faced guides detected a monstrous brown bear against a snowbank and pointed it out to me. Despite his bulky body and shambling gait, cunning and speed are included in the repertory of this actor, as we soon discovered. A chase immediately ensued; the big bear became excited by the shouts of the party trying to corner him, and dodged about the hillocks and bush heaps while our camera man came on pell-mell, puffing and blowing. But the Thespian bruin became provoked. He lingered in a weed tangle a few minutes while the camera clicked a few shadows of him. Then he turned about and charged the machine. The operator had met people who had told of standing calmly and photographing charging lions and tigers, but he suddenly figured lions and tigers weren't in a class with brown bears and—somebody ran and ran hard. A very lucky shot from my rifle, fired not an instant too soon, brought the bear down and prevented a tragedy. Five more bears died for similar offenses before satisfactory pictures were obtained. The sixth bear led us a merry chase until he vanished into a pine thicket on the banks of a lake. We advanced slowly and cautiously through the pines and came unexpectedly upon a real wilderness romance. On the opposite shore of a narrow lagoon a bull moose stood and, all unconscious, posed a moment for the camera, then plunged into the lively pads and swam directly toward the shore where we waited. He splashed out on the beach, shook his shaggy body and walked straight to a cow moose which we had not seen. He had apparently come a-wooing, this young monarch of the waste, and was very indignant when he discovered us. Scornfully the wild hero tossed his proud head, and, with his leading lady, faded swiftly and silently into the fir growth.

The Bogoslov Islands were the next stopping-point for the hunters, and here they were hospitably received by several thousand members of the seal family. The seals, says the captain, rather enjoyed being "snapt." There was one fine picture posed voluntarily by an old buck seal, who gathered together about him for the benefit of the filmers his whole harem and

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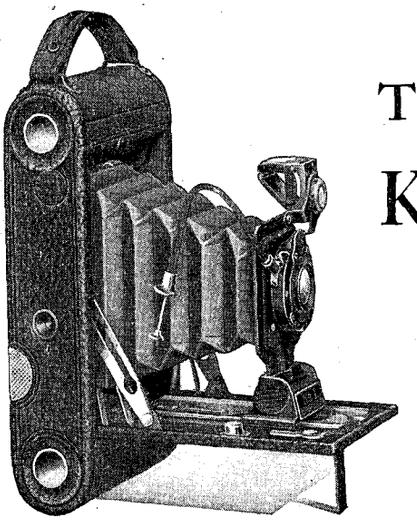
numberless puppies, the while he sang to them a deep-sea ditty in a voice whose timbre resembled that of an army mule. It made a splendid picture, but the best was yet to come. On a neighboring rock reclined a lonely and covetous bachelor seal, who, stirred by the raucous rhythm of the sea-floor saga, was roused to recklessness. He plunged down into the picture, singling out a particularly slick and slippery lady seal as the choice of his heart. The lady seemed nothing loath, but the patriarch of the flock, roused to fury, headed her back and then charged the invader. A furious battle ensued, terminating in favor of the paterfamilias. Honor was vindicated, and one of the best pictures of the whole expedition had been secured. Subsequent adventures were many and varied, each yielding its share of interest to the steadily uncoiling film. At one time the Captain's vessel was caught in a storm, disabled, and driven into an uncharted northern sea; but the result was a series of superior polar-bear pictures, with icebergs as stage setting, that well repaid them for their mishap. As often as not, the rifle was auxiliary to the camera, both as a necessary precaution and to secure valuable specimens after the camera's work was done; as in the following instance:

For days we hunted the wily walrus and tried to get pictures, but in vain. Whenever our ship moved toward them they slid off the ice and left nothing but bubbles, and so we headed north and followed the floes. At length I put the Eskimo crew on the ice to handle the dog sleighs and we scouted for pictures and trophies. A few hours after the start three huge bulls were sighted at the edge of a floe. In order to get near enough for pictures we covered the Eskimo boat with white sheets and launched it. A companion and myself, wrapt in white sheets and with our rifles over our knees, occupied the bow seat, and the camera operator sat in the stern. Two Eskimo paddlers worked the boat noiselessly around the edge of the ice-floe. When within twenty-five feet of the walrus two of them started to fight. They jabbed and tore each other with their great tusks, while the third sprawled contentedly on the ice. At length one of them fell off the floe, and the fight ended. They snorted, bellowed, and splashed on and off the ice, fully five minutes while we secured probably the only walrus pictures of the kind ever taken. When an animal truce was declared the bulls stretched out on the ice again in silence.

Then we advanced cautiously, the Eskimos crouching close behind our white robes, while we leveled our express rifles. The silence seemed intense while we aimed; not a ripple wrinkled the face of the sea; the seals had ceased their bawling; not even a bird wheeled in the haze; no one in the boat seemed to breathe as we gazed down the sights. The two reports shivered the atmosphere almost simultaneously and echoed like spirit-voices across the floes.



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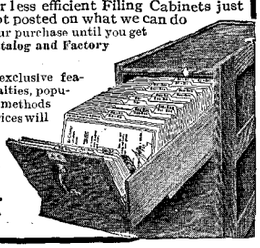

ANGLING NIMRODS OF HAWAII

DID you ever shoot a fish on the wing? No, this is not a misprint; it merely refers to a brand-new sport, that, judging from evidences at hand, has not yet spread beyond the Hawaiian Islands. Those who have tried it claim that tarpon-fishing and other supposedly thrilling forms of angling are dull and uninteresting in comparison. How is a fish shot? Well, not with a water-pistol, as might be supposed. A shot-gun is used, and the sport is necessarily restricted to flying-fish, which obligingly leave their native element long enough to pose as targets for the man behind the gun. The interval in which they remain in the air is marvelously short, however, and Roderic O. Matheson, who writes of this Hawaiian pastime in *The Mid-Pacific Magazine* (Honolulu), describes the problem of the hunter as that of "shooting at an animated blue rock during an earthquake, when the bird goes out of the trap unknown-anglewise and plumps out of sight within a thirty-yard flight." The "hunt" means to the sportsman plenty of sea air, a generous share of healthful exercise, and the best training in the world in hair-trigger alertness with a gun. To bag one flying-fish out of a school is enough to win the highest praise as a lucky and accurate shot. The writer gives a brief account of a fishing-hunt in which he shared:

Just as the sun was warming up, our launch chugged out of the channel to the shooting-grounds. There was a nice little chop to the water, just sufficient to keep the bows, where the lookout marksmen sat, on a bob to windward, a roll the other way and a shake with an upturn. The motion failed to shake the nerve of the gunners, however, and a sharp lookout was kept for the first school.

This came with a great scurry of blue wings just as the launch swept around the last channel buoy and headed toward the sun, the fish taking to the streak that the sunshine made in the water.

"There they are!" yelled Ihmsen, and bang went Lynch's gun. It would have been a sad day in the flying-fish family if the launch just then hadn't lifted its nose over a roller and sent the shot flying Waikikiward. Some of it may have struck the wreck of the *Helga*, while the fishes swooped back beneath the blue.

From that time on the shots came fast and furious, and the dip-net came into commission. The first fish that was found after the shooting commenced—and the marksmen got the knack of keeping their footing, allowing for reflection from the water, giving the necessary lead and shooting before the flight was over—was belly-up, but still swimming.

"We have to have him, boys. That's the very first flying-fish that was ever shot in the world by a man who went out on purpose to shoot him," said the New York Central man, who never approached a big shipper one-half so eagerly and with such intensity of purpose as he gathered up the net and went down after that fish. The

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delicately colored swimmer went around in a little circle and dodged the net by a desperate dive. Around swung the launch, chugging in its oily circle and again dipt the net.

"He's deeper than you think he is," explained Wood, as the dip came up minus the fish, now only a shimmer of white in the water.

He was deeper than the net-handle and kept on going deeper.

"I was going to have that one stuffed and mounted. The boys in New York will never believe me now. I've got to have a fish for this fish story, and that was the fish I wanted most," lamented the New Yorker, who wanted to know if dogfish couldn't be broken in as retrievers.

There were other fish in the sea, however, and lots of them took to the air for the puzzling of the gunners. For three hours the sport was kept up, the best combination of land and sea sport yet discovered.

"YOUNG WISDOM"

However dangerous a little knowledge may be to the possessor, it is to the observer frequently most amusing. *Life* quotes from an English publication, *The University Correspondent*, a list of "howlers" sent in by long-suffering instructors at the request of that magazine. The first few are gems of history:

"Finally James II. gave birth to a son, so the people turned him off the throne."

"The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one."

"Julius Cæsar was murdered at the Cinema House."

"When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure, Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena."

Among "howlers" on general subjects were the following:

"Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't mean to."

"The flannelette peril means petticoat government."

"Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours."

"A triangle is a square with only three corners."

These "howlers" might be supplemented by one or two sent to *Tit-Bits* by a Welsh schoolmaster:

"The principal vegetable and mineral products in America are tinned meat and borking strictors."

"'Name a town in Warwickshire.' Answer, 'Rugby.' 'Right. Next boy, another.' 'Association!'"

The English lesson is not altogether free from humor.

"The masculine of sultana is raisin; of heroine, kipper."

"The feminine of he-goat is she-went; of hero, shero."

"A corps is a dead gentleman; a corpse is a dead lady."

"To keep milk from turning sour you should leave it in the cow."

To the question. "How would you divide four potatoes among five persons?" came the answer, "Mash 'em."

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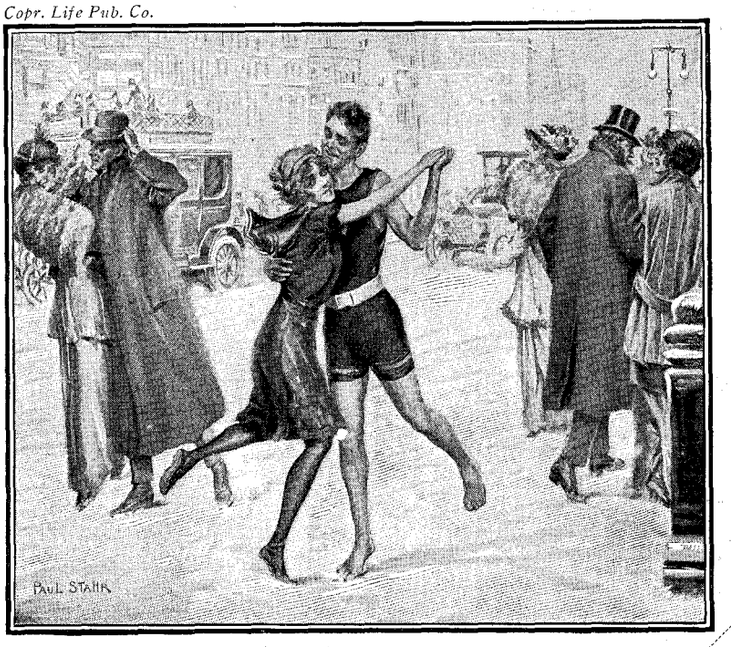

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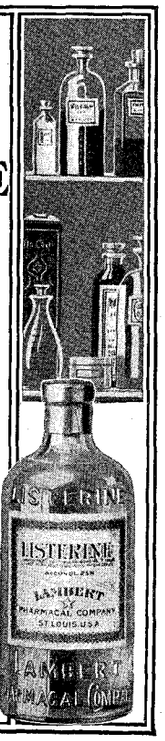

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

GOOD CROPS AND RAILROAD TONNAGE

JOHN MOODY, whose writings are mainly seen in *Moody's Magazine*, contributed in May to the New York *Times Annalist* an article on the effect of good crops on railroad tonnage. For some years Mr. Moody has scarcely been an optimist as to the outlook for business. He has again and again insisted that lower prices for commodities and liquidation in labor were essential before permanent improvement could set in. In *The Annalist* he expresses a belief that the present promising agricultural conditions make for at least "better times." Increases in railway earnings are "sure to follow a bountiful output of wheat," and larger earnings "mean bigger surpluses for dividends, and higher prices for stocks." Following are passages from Mr. Moody's article:

"Roughly speaking, the typical road carries about one-third as much wheat as it does total grain. Of course, the wheat tonnage is not closely proportionate to that of flour, because so much depends upon the location of the flour-mills.

"The recent years which showed big gains in the total quantity of farm products produced in the United States were 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912; but the 1912 tonnage statistics are not available, so that 1912 has to be omitted from the calculation. These large crops, of course, entered into the railroad earnings of the fiscal years 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911. Hence is given the following comparison of the changes in agricultural tonnage with the changes in total railroad tonnage:

Period	Change in Agricultural Tonnage. (000 omitted)		Change in Gross R. R. Tonnage. (000 omitted)	
1902 to 1903	145,776	to 161,806	1,061,600	to 1,165,700
1904 to 1905	164,025	to 167,292	1,176,600	to 1,301,700
1906 to 1907	183,122	to 194,613	1,493,000	to 1,641,400
1908 to 1909	180,355	to 188,648	1,405,100	to 1,459,700
1910 to 1911	199,026	to 208,078	1,745,300	to 1,718,000
Averages	174,461	184,087	1,376,300	1,457,300

"In every instance, except the fiscal year 1911, the big crops of the previous calendar year were largely instrumental in causing so much prosperity that there was a great increase in gross railroad tonnage. Manifestly, the increase in farm production was not the sole factor in this prosperity, but it is so much more important than any other single factor that this comparison is full of significance. Doubtless the principal reason that the usual prosperity did not follow in the wake of the big crops of 1910 was that during the year ended with April, 1910, extravagance and inflation had become so general that prosperity in 1911 was impossible in any event. But if this case was exceptional in that the large crops did not indirectly bring to the roads a great amount of general traffic, so the case of 1907 was exceptional in that the gain in miscellaneous tonnage was due at least as much to the wild boom in the manufacturing business (which ended in the spring of the year) as to the big crops of 1906.

"Taking the five experiences together, one is fairly safe in drawing conclusions from the averages. These experiences show, in brief, an average gain of 9,626,000 tons in agricultural tonnage and a total of 81,000,000 tons in aggregate railroad tonnage for good crop years. Probably it is not at all important whether the huge gain in aggregate tonnage results solely from the large crops on the one hand, or from a combination of factors on the other. The point that appeals to investors is that big crops four times out of five mean large earnings, and the man who is looking for coupons and dividend checks is fairly well satisfied with the knowledge that the two go together, even tho the philosophy of the matter has some misty points in it.

"During the last decade the rule has been that for every additional ton of agricultural products a railroad gains through large crops, it also gains nearly 7½ additional tons of miscellaneous freight. This latter gain was of course a consequence of the greater and more general prosperity which big crops helped to create. It therefore seems a practical working rule that a railroad manager in good crop years may expect his total tonnage to increase eight or nine times as much in absolute amount as does his tonnage in agricultural products. This rule applies to wheat as well as anything else; but, of course, wheat alone cannot make prosperity, and other crops must also be large in the aggregate."

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BANKS

The recent absorption in Berlin of the Schaafhausen Bankverein by the Disconto Gesellschaft, which was announced a few weeks ago, is declared by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* to have been "a remarkable transaction in various ways," and especially in that it was "the largest operation of the sort ever undertaken in Germany." These united banks now become "the largest joint-stock company in the Empire." Moreover, they are "one of the three or four largest banks in the world." The Schaafhausen Bank, the oldest of all joint-stock German banks, has a capital of $34,500,000. The new adjustment of stock made necessary by the union of the two institutions will bring the amount of capital up to $71,400,000, which, with the reserves, will just about equal the sum of $100,000,000. It was only a few weeks earlier that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin absorbed another bank, the result being an increased capitalization, making a total of capital and reserves of $101,000,000.

There has been for a considerable period a race for supremacy among banks in Berlin, ambitious to secure the heavy financial business of the great industrial regions of western Germany. One of the banks now consolidated already had a branch at Essen, and had considered the advisability of opening branches at Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Dortmund. Another had branches in several industrial cities of western Germany. One of the notable effects of the growth of these banks is that they make Berlin still more important as a banking center for the Empire. Other financial centers in Germany are showing jealousy of this overshadowing of them. The Berlin movement promises to increase rather than diminish. A third Berlin bank is said to have an ambition to annex one or more banks in the great Rhenish Westphalian industrial region, while a fourth is believed to have under consideration similar efforts.

The largest bank in Germany is by no means the largest bank in the world. In the London *Statist* recently was printed a

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statement as to the capitalization, deposits, etc., of largest banks, exclusive of joint-stock banks, from which it appeared that the world's largest bank is the Imperial Bank of Russia. Americans will probably be surprized to find that our largest bank (the National City of New York) ranks only seventeenth among the largest banks of the world. Following is part (the first fifty of the banks listed) of *The Statist's* compilation:

		Deposits and Current Accounts 1913	1880
1	Imperial Bank of Russia	£125,928,000	£37,971,000
2	Lloyds Bank	104,306,000	5,785,000
3	London City & Midland	93,834,000	.....
4	Credit Lyonnais	89,399,000	16,484,000
5	London Co. & Westminster	88,314,000	.....
6	Deutsche Bank	79,002,000	3,215,000
7	Societe Generale (Paris)	72,513,000	13,353,000
8	Bank of England	71,357,000	33,809,000
9	Nat. Prov. Bank of England	67,882,000	29,138,000
10	Hong Kong & Shang. Bk. Corp.	61,554,000	4,726,000
11	Barclay & Co	60,806,000	.....
12	Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte	56,574,000	.....
13	Bank of Spain	56,316,000	23,751,000
14	Disconto-Gesellschaft	50,000,000	3,228,000
15	Dresdner Bank	47,920,000	4,752,000
16	Banco de la Nacion Argentina	47,264,000	.....
17	National City Bank, N. Y.	44,266,000	3,249,000
18	Parr's Bank	43,669,000	3,137,000
19	Russian Bk. for For. Trade	43,018,000	2,055,000
20	Un. of London & Smiths Bk	42,084,000	13,358,000
21	Bank of France	40,318,000	25,011,000
22	Capital & Counties	39,958,000	3,465,000
23	Canadian Bank of Commerce	39,769,000	2,318,000
24	Imperial Bank of Germany	39,694,000	8,663,000
25	Bank of Montreal	39,100,000	.....
26	London Joint Stock Bank	37,637,000	12,645,000
27	Oesterreichische Cred.-Anstalt	36,005,000	6,920,000
28	Cont. & Com. Nat. Bk., Chic	35,840,000	.....
29	Banque Inter. de C. a St. Pet	35,252,000	1,601,000
30	Bank of New South Wales	34,281,000	9,039,000
31	Volga Kama C. Bk. (Russia)	34,126,000	5,085,000
32	Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	33,386,000	.....
33	Russian Com. & Indust. Bank	32,668,000	.....
34	Banca Commerciale Italiana	32,491,000	.....
35	Darmstadter Bank	30,384,000	1,457,000
36	Banque Russo-Asiatique	30,000,000	.....
37	Nat. Bank of Com., N. Y.	29,745,000	3,446,000
38	Allgemeine Oesterreichische Boden Credit Anstalt	28,771,000	15,393,000
39	Royal Bank of Canada	28,500,000	.....
40	First National Bank, Chicago	28,441,000	2,654,000
41	Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.	27,448,000	.....
42	Man. & Liverpool Dist. Bank	25,917,000	10,825,000
43	Chase Nat. Bank of N. Y.	24,816,000	.....
44	London & River Plate Bank	23,432,000	2,849,000
45	National Park Bank, N. Y.	23,138,000	.....
46	Farmers' L. & Tr. Co., N. Y.	23,045,000	2,091,000
47	Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y.	22,673,000	1,620,000
48	Oesterreichische Landerbank	22,341,000	1,522,000
49	Oesterreichische Ungarische	21,869,000	9,506,000
50	London & South Western Bk.	21,521,000	1,787,000

WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN OURSELVES

Europeans not infrequently assert that, in spite of the lavish expenditures made to maintain royal and imperial governments, the cost of government in America exceeds the amounts spent for government in Europe. While the figures for European nations are not at hand, it is obvious from figures for this country, recently compiled, that the democratic form of government is by no means inexpensive. These figures comprise not only the cost of the Federal Government, but that of States, municipalities, counties, and other divisions. Compiled from the Census, they are published in the Boston *News Bureau*.

It appears from this compilation that the total cost of government in this country is now (1912) $2,500,000,000 per year, a sum nearly three times as great as the funded debt of the Federal Government. *The Investors' Magazine* remarks that this annual expenditure "is almost equal to the total value of the entire city of Chicago." What is more, the amount is rising each year. In 1880 the total cost was only $905,897,000; in 1890 it was $1,118,994,000; in 1902 it was $1,627,637,000; as against a total of $2,485,880,000 for 1912. In these periods there was great increase in our population, but with due allowance

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"Rubbing in" lather with your fingers is mussy and disagreeable, and if your soap contains free caustic, the rubbing works it into your skin, causing smarting, burning, soreness, skin eruptions, etc.

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It instantly produces a rich, soft, abundant lather which quickly softens your beard and makes your shave quick and easy.

It leaves your face cool, refreshed and comfortable.

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At all dealers—25c. Send 10c. for a demonstrator tube containing enough for 50 shaves. Gerhard Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., makers of the celebrated Mennen's Borated and Violet Talcum Toilet Powders and Mennen's Cream Dentifrice.

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FREE Sample cake and pamphlet on Canine Diseases—send postal.

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This book is the record of a long sojourn at Biskra, a beautiful oasis which has for centuries held the Arab in thrall with its mysterious fascination. It is also the only accessible work of its kind to the region described in "The Garden of Allah."

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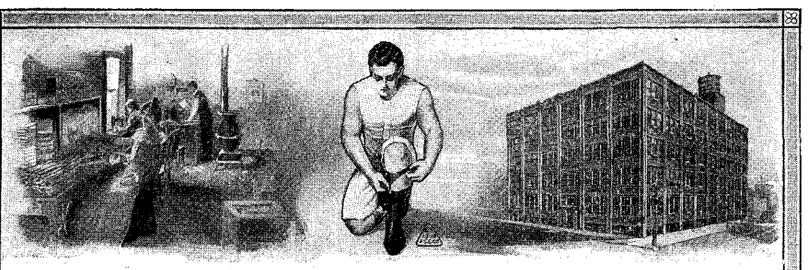

How a small thing has grown large

Twenty-seven years ago, in one small room, with two helpers, a man began a business enterprise—the making of men's garters

IN the left hand corner of this page you see how this room looked; about ten by twelve feet in area; with the bottom of a packing box for a desk.

In the opposite corner of the page you see the factory building as it is now; a fireproof structure, mostly windows, with daylight on all four sides; clean and sanitary.

The number of operatives is now more than 1,000.

These illustrations show how a small thing has grown large.

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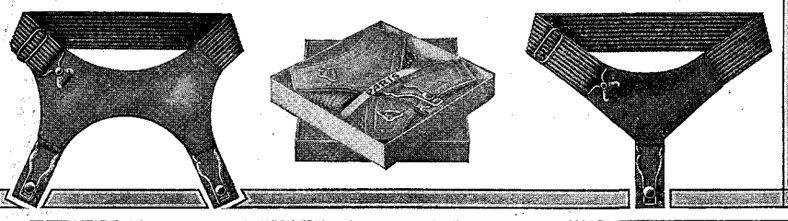

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Don't forget that your outfit will not be complete without a set of
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The Clutch is as well adapted to soft as to stiff bosom shirts—goes in like a needle, without mussing the buttonhole—holds like an anchor till you're ready for it to let go. Absolutely free from bother.
Made in inexpensive sets—for ordinary wear or traveling—up to the finest gold or platinum mounted, set with precious stones.
Always perfect in style and of a quality obtainable only in a factory devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine jewelry.
A Bodkin-Clutch Booklet on request.
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made for this, there still remains a considerable increase in the per capita cost of our government. The cost per capita in 1880 was $18.04; in 1890 it was $17.28; in 1902, $21.42; but in 1912 it rose to $26.05.

The writer in *The Investors' Magazine* remarks, significantly, that if the interest charge on the Civil War debt had not been greater in 1880 than it is now, the aggregate cost per capita of governing the country would have been in that year only $17, as compared with $26 in 1912. This means an increase in cost of $9 per capita, or about $45 for each family. The writer believes it would be hard to discover "what tangible benefits have been obtained through this additional outlay," and that "a very large part of the increase represents inefficiency, waste, and graft."

COMPLETION OF THE CAPE COD CANAL

It is expected that dredges which have long been working from opposite ends of the Cape Cod Canal will meet early in July. By the middle of August it is the expectation of the engineers that the depth of the canal will have been excavated to twenty feet at high water. Ultimately the depth will be increased to thirty feet. This canal is built at sea-level. As explained in *The Journal of Commerce*, its width at the bottom of the two approaches is two hundred feet, and at the passing places from 250 feet to 300 feet. The canal is eight miles long. When completed, it will be illuminated along its entire length on the street-lighting plan.

The completion of this work represents the fulfilment of an idea nearly as old as the first settlement of New England. It is a private enterprise on the part of a company of which August Belmont is President, and William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the first New York Subway, is the chief engineer. In constructing the canal the early fears of engineering difficulties with light soil, quicksand, etc., have not been realized. The same paper says further of this work:

"The benefits navigation will derive from the canal should be very great, considering that the current will be inappreciable, Buzzards Bay has little or none, and only half the fog of Vineyard Sound. Judging from the data obtained during the past three winters, there will be no material obstruction from ice. The cut of eight miles will reduce the length of the water journey from New York to Boston from 326 miles via Pollock Rip to 260 miles via the canal through Long Island Sound. The distance from New York to Boston via Nantucket Light is 402 miles. A saving of seventy miles will thus be effected between Boston and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other Atlantic ports. The safeguarding of life and cargoes may be estimated from the fact that more than two thousand wrecks have occurred during the last sixty years on the Cape Cod coast and between seven and eight hundred lives lost on the outside route, which has become proverbially dangerous for its storms and prevalent fogs.

"The tonnage passing round Cape Cod through Vineyard Sound equals that using the Suez Canal, being more than 20,000,000 tons of cargo, more than half of which is carried in tows and steamers. It is estimated that 500,000 passengers are carried round Cape Cod annually. Ten cents a ton will be a fair toll for a round trip,

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averaging 7 cents for ships with cargo and 3 cents without. The cost of the canal will be about $12,000,000."

Tolls will be put in force as soon as the canal is opened—that is, during the present summer. Rates, as already established by the company, are arranged in three classes. Following is a statement regarding them:

"Vessels to which tolls will apply are arranged in three classes, described as follows:

"Class A: Yachts, motor-boats, and vessels not engaged in commercial trade, and government vessels shown in government books under gross tonnage.

"Class B: Vessels engaged in commercial trade carrying passengers only, passengers and freight, and miscellaneous freight or in ballast.

"Class C: Vessels carrying crude material in bulk cargo lots.

"Vessels again are divided into (1) those less than 16 gross tons based on length over all; (2) vessels over 16 gross tons, and (3) vessels over 1,000 gross tons.

"Tolls on vessels in Class A range from $3, starting from a minimum less than 15 feet, to $100 for vessels of 950 to 999 tons.

"In Class B the minimum is $8, and the scale goes up similarly to $100. In both classes A and B vessels over 1,000 gross tons will be charged 10 cents per gross ton per single passage.

"Class C covers vessels with and without cargo. The minimum toll is $6, starting with a minimum length of 25 to 29 feet. For ships in ballast $3 is the charge.

"Vessels over 500 gross tons will be charged on the basis of their having on board 800 tons of cargo at 7 cents per cargo-ton per single passage. Vessels having on board over 800 cargo-tons will be charged 7 cents per cargo-ton per single passage, and vessels over 500 gross tons without cargo will be charged 5 cents per gross ton per single passage. The total tonnage of cargo in vessels in tow will be computed as if on board a single vessel. Tolls include the towing tug provided by the owners of barges or schooners."

HOW THE FRENCH RAILROADS ALSO HAVE SUFFERED

Six great railway systems traverse the territory of France, but France is a small country compared with America, and her railway systems make small showings in mileage when compared with such American systems as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, or Southern Pacific. French roads this year have been making returns of gross receipts scarcely better than the American roads—that is, as to percentages of change. During the first five months of 1914, the six French systems showed a decrease of more than six million francs, as compared with the same period of 1913. In this country a decline no greater than that would scarcely call for comment. Traffic in France, however, is much more fixt in volume from year to year and from season to season than it is here, hence the significance of the figures. *La Situation Economique et Financière* is quoted by the New York *Times Annalist* as saying on this subject:

"The French railroads felt, toward the end of 1913, the first signs of an industrial relaxation. Poor crops, especially in the Midi, caused a still further loss of freight that more than counterbalanced the gain in the early months of 1913.

"The Boards of Directors of the French

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NO morning kicks or lost trains for the man who puts a *Gem Damaskeene* blade in his *Gem Damaskeene* frame and shaves—he starts right, looks right and feels right—because his razor is *right*—does this impress *you?*

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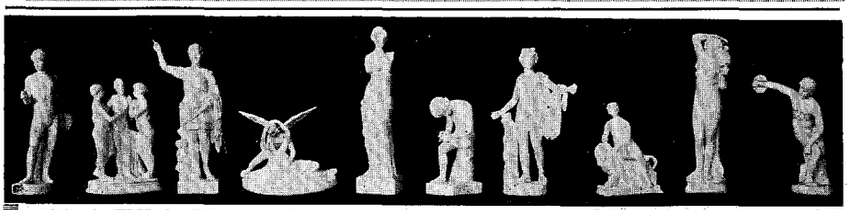

1. DISC-THROWER 2. THREE GRACES 3. AUGUSTUS 4. CUPID AND PSYCHE 5. VENUS DE MILO 6. BOY WITH THORN 7. APOLLO 8. ARIADNE ON PANTHER 9. WATER GIRL 10. DISC-THROWER

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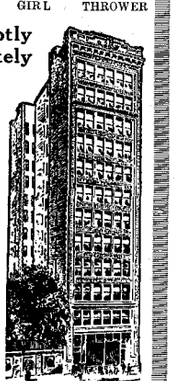

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railways are unanimous in the opinion that this deplorable condition is likely to continue and to become more wide-spread. There are several other factors that have become matters of important concern to the railways. Serious as they now are, they are likely to become more so in the future. One is the large increase in wages of railway employees, and another the rise in the price of coal. Then, in addition, is the heavier burden of taxation that the State has laid upon railroad property and capital.

"Thus far the year 1914 has been an unfavorable one for these six great companies. While their receipts have decreased, their expenses have risen. The railway situation, in brief, reflects accurately the condition of general business in France."

Some of the specific reasons for the decline in tonnage are given by the same authority. Much of the freight of the Compagnie du Nord is coal from the collieries of northern France. During last year these mines "produced less coal per day per man than ever before." It is feared that the gross output for 1914 "will show a still further falling off for the same reason." The Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée road's freight tonnage decreased principally in the item of wines—in 1913 as compared with 1912—a falling off of 240,000 metric tons. The Compagnie du Midi showed nearly the same decrease. Both these roads transport their wine traffic in tank-cars. The diminution was due to "the poor condition of the vineyards owing to unfavorable weather."

YIELDS FROM INDUSTRIAL PREFERRED STOCKS

A compilation has been made by *The Wall Street Journal* of earnings, dividends paid, and yields to investors of preferred stocks of leading industrial corporations. Thirty-four corporations are included in the list. All are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and in the main belong to the "seasoned" class. Following is the compilation:

	Pfd. Stock Outstand'g	*Earn. on Pfd.*	*Div. Paid*	*Yield*
Am. Agr. Ch.	$27,102,700	9.5	6%	6.3
Am. Beet Sug.	5,000,000	12.9	6	8.3
Amer. Can.	41,233,300	12.2	7	7.7
Amer. Tob.	52,838,600	26.3	6	5.6
Am. Woolen.	40,000,000	....	7	9.2
Am. Cot. Oil.	10,198,600	12.7	6	6.3
Amer. Loco.	25,000,000	24.7	7	7.0
Am. Smelt. A.	17,000,000	57.4	6	5.9
Am. Smelt. B.	30,000,000	29.1	5	6.1
Am. Snuff.	4,119,133	46.6	6	5.7
Am. Sugar.	45,000,000	6.8	7	6.2
Beth. Steel.	14,908,000	34.4	*5	5.9
Corn Prod.	29,826,867	7.6	*5	7.8
Cent. Leather.	33,299,050	13.1	7	7.0
Gen. Chem.	13,750,000	20.8	6	5.4
Gen. Motors.	15,001,500	49.7	7	7.4
Ingersoll-R'nd.	2,525,500	52.3	6	6.5
Laclede Gas.	2,500,000	39.9	5	5.2
May Dept.	8,250,000	22.7	7	7.1
Nat. Biscuit.	24,804,500	28.4	7	5.7
Nat. Lead.	24,367,600	10.1	7	6.5
Nat. En. & S.	8,546,600	8.9	7	8.5
Pr. Steel Car.	12,500,000	17.5	7	6.8
Pittsb. Coal.	32,000,000	8.5	*5	5.6
Ry. Stl. Spring.	13,500,000	9.0	7	7.3
Sloss-Sheff.	6,700,000	10.1	7	8.0
Stand. Mill.	6,691,500	12.5	5	7.7
U. S. Steel.	360,281,100	23.0	7	6.3
U. S. Rubber.	59,330,900	13.0	8	7.7
Un. Dry Goods.	5,000,000	30.1	7	7.2
U. S. Ind. Alc.	6,000,000	10.9	7	8.5
Va.-Car Chem.	20,000,000	8.7	8	8.0
Westinghouse.	3,998,700	52.7	7	5.7

* Entitled to 7%.

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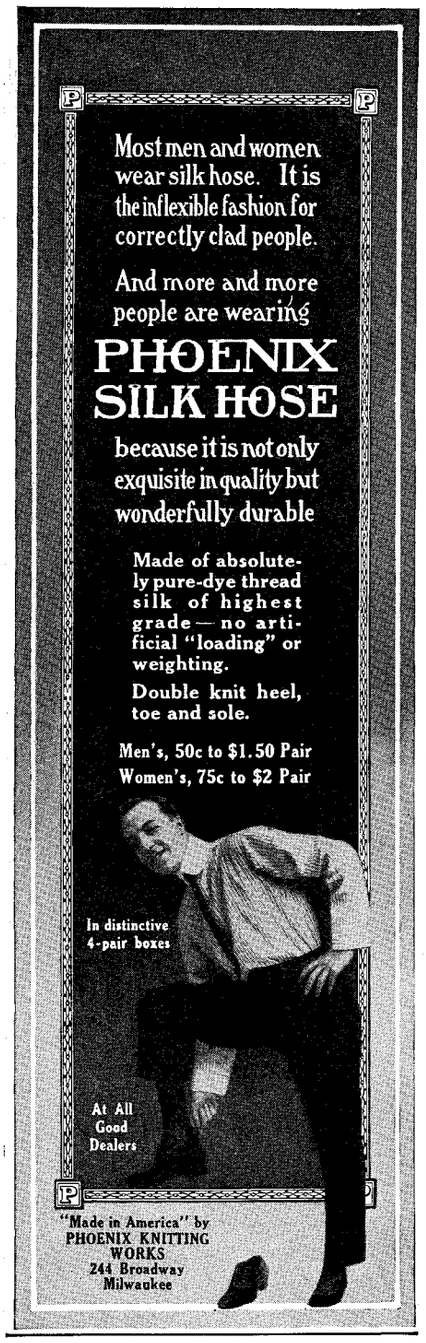
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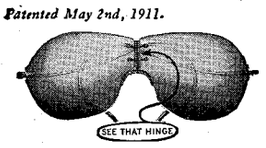

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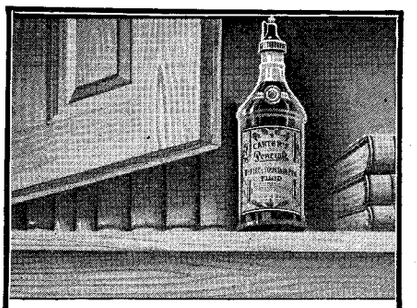

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Sad Thought.—"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked the high-school literature teacher of her class.

"A country without a man," responded a pretty girl just as feelingly.—*Topeka Journal.*

Tender-Hearted.—"He is the most tender-hearted man I ever saw."

"Kind to animals?"

"I should say so. Why, when he found the family cat insisted on sleeping in the coal bin, he immediately ordered a ton of soft coal."—*Tit-Bits.*

Certainly Reprehensible.—"Gentlemen," said a Congressman, "a member of this House has taken advantage of my absence to tweak my nose behind my back. I hope that the next time he abuses me behind my back like a coward he will do it to my face like a man, and not go skulking into the thicket to assail a gentleman who isn't present to defend himself."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

An Honored Guest.—"No man is as well known as he thinks he is," says Caruso. "I was motoring on Long Island recently. My car broke down, and I entered a farmhouse to get warm. The farmer and I chatted, and when he asked my name I told him modestly that it was Caruso. At that name he threw up his hands.

"'Caruso!' he exclaimed. 'Robinson Caruso, the great traveler! Little did I expect ever to see a man like yer in this here humble kitchen, sir!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Vain Effort.—Science was horrified when Statistics discovered that babies to the economic value of two hundred millions of dollars perish each year.

"This must cease!" exclaimed Science, excitedly.

"It's up to you," rejoined Statistics, without emotion.

But no sooner had Science, by various devices, caused the babies to stop perishing than Statistics discovered that half of these were girls and two hundred millions wouldn't begin to dress them.

Science looked rather foolish.

"The laugh is on you," quoth Statistics, grimly.—*Life.*

Wisdom from Mexico.—General Villa is said to be addicted to elaborate forms of speech. Some of the proverbs of his nation, which he is never tired of quoting, are interesting:

A close mouth catches no flies.

Your worst enemy is always one of your own trade.

Smear yourself with honey and you will be devoured by flies.

Better be the head of a mouse than the tail of a lion.

Altho a monkey is clothed in silk, it still remains a monkey.

Get a name for early rising, and you may lie abed all day.

To a good appetite no bread is too hard.

Some of these are certainly not inappropriate under existing circumstances.—*Westminster Gazette.*

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Fruschl

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How It Was.—"Did you have a fine auto trip?"

"I must say it was mostly fine."—*Baltimore American.*

A Bad Turn.—SCOTT—"How long were you away on your wedding-tour?"

MOTT—"Too long; it developed into a lecture-tour."—*Boston Transcript.*

Made in Cambridge.—"Messalina, why is a poor baseball-player like one who picketh rosebuds?"

"I know it not, dear Sappho."

"Because he goeth from bush to bush."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Sure Cure.—"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise, such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."

"This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription.

"When do I take it, doctor?"

"You don't take it. You give it to the cat in some milk."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Small Choice.—PAT—"Yis, sorr, wur-rk is scarce, but Oi got a job last Sunday that brought me foive dollars."

MR. GOODMAN—"What! you broke the Sabbath?"

PAT (apologetically)—"Well, sorr, 'twas wan av us had t' be broke."—*Boston Transcript.*

She Knew Too Well.—Ben Foster was noted for his shiftlessness. If it had not been for his wife, he would not have done a stroke of work on his little farm and garden. It was all his wife could do to get him to work, for he preferred to sit and read all day.

One evening, after he had been reading French history with deep interest, he closed the book and said to his wife: "Do you know, Maria, what I'd 'a' done if I had been Napoleon?"

"Oh, yes, I know well enough," his wife responded. "You'd have settled right down on a farm in Corsica and let it run to ruin, while you grumbled about your hard luck."—*El Paso Times.*

Detected.—A capital story which Lord Minto used to delight in telling was of an experience he had while he was Viceroy of India. One morning in Simla he wanted to speak to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army before the latter started work for the day, so he set off unattended to pay an early call. When he arrived at the Commander-in-Chief's official residence he found his way barred by a sentry, who apparently did not recognize the visitor.

Lord Minto explained that he wanted to see the Commander-in-Chief, but the sentry declined to allow him to pass.

"But I am the Viceroy," protested his lordship.

The sentry looked at him with a pitying smile.

"Ah," he said, thoughtfully, "we gets all sorts 'ere. Last week we 'ad a cove what kidded 'isself 'e was Queen Victoriar's grandfather. We 'ad to put 'im in a strait-waistcoat, so you'd better push on."—*Tit-Bits.*

Travel and Resort Directory

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

May 30.—On account of the landing of arms at Puerto Mexico, the Hamburg-American line is fined $200,000, but will appeal.

May 31.—Villa, being delayed in his progress south by torn-up railroads, issues an appeal to all Americans, guaranteeing the safety of foreign life and property and asking for ammunition.

June 1.—Because of the unwillingness of the mediators to receive Constitutionalist delegates until the Carranza Government has declared an armistice, the Niagara Falls peace conference comes to a deadlock.

General Maas, driven out of Saltillo, reaches San Luis Potosi after a twelve days' fight.

June 2.—Huerta's willingness to resign has been announced officially by the Mexican delegates to the peace conference.

No apparent effort is made to stop a Ward line steamer sailing from New York to Tampico with arms for the Constitutionalists.

Foreign

May 28.—The new Provisional Government in Peru is recognized by the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Rebels are bombarding Durazzo, the capital of Albania.

May 29.—The steam whaler *Karluk*, Captain Bartlett, flagship of the Stefansson arctic expedition, is reported sunk off the northeast coast of Siberia, but all the crew safe on Wrangell Island.

The Canadian Pacific Railway liner *Empress of Ireland* encounters the collier *Storstad* during a fog in the St. Lawrence River and sinks immediately. The dead, according to latest figures, are 1,024, while the total saved number 452.

May 30.—King Alfonso receives Kermit Roosevelt.

The *Aquitania*, newest and largest British liner, sails on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York.

May 31.—Suffragettes cause disorder and interrupt services in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The New York Shipbuilding Company negotiates with Greece for the purchase of old American war-ships and orders for a new dreadnought.

June 1.—British suffragettes burn and destroy a historic church at Wargrave, near Henley.

June 2.—The French Cabinet resigns.

France decides to accord Colonel Roosevelt the recognition customarily accorded to reigning monarchs.

London strikers obtain a $500,000 building contract, eliminating the contractor entirely.

June 3.—An English suffragette attacks with a hatchet and badly wounds an attendant in the Doré Gallery, London, who attempts to stop her from hacking valuable pictures there.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 30.—President Wilson addresses the G. A. R. Memorial meeting at Arlington, after an earlier refusal.

June 1.—The House votes, 207 to 0, to exempt labor-unions from prosecution under the Sherman Law.

GENERAL

May 28.—A partially successful flight is made by Glenn Curtiss in the old "aerodrome" of Dr. Langley's invention, in an attempt to prove this machine to be the first practicable heavier-than-air flier.

May 29.—The General Education Board announces gifts from Mr. Rockefeller amounting to $1,400,000.

May 31.—New York customs receipts show a decrease of $8,600,000, but indicate a larger volume of business under the new tariff.

Lord Wimborne and the British polo team arrive in New York.

June 1.—Mount Lassen, a volcanic peak in northern California, becomes active.

Grand.—HUSBAND—"Is this butter perfectly fresh?"

WIFE—"The dealer told me it was just from the crematory."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

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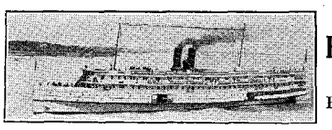

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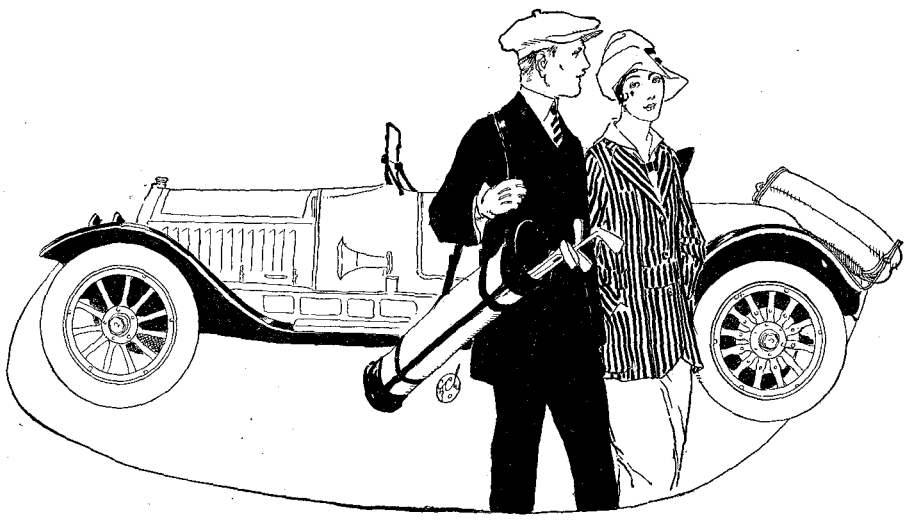

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